The Bombay Gazette,

PUBLISHED DAILY; AND CIRCULATED THROUGHOUT THE PRESIDENCY, BRITISH INDIA, & THE EAST.

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FOR THE MALABAR COAST.

FROM BOMBAY TO COCHIN AND BACK.

THE Bombay Steam Navigation Company purpose despatching the Steamer TILLY, Capt. Gething, to Cochin, touching at the usual intermediate Ports, on SATURDAY the 25th instant, at 5 P. M.

For particulars apply to Agents as under:—

Agents at Cochin—Messrs. Oughterson & Co.
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Apply to the Manager at the Company's Office, Medow Street, No. 20, opposite to Messrs. Chesson and Woodhall, Booksellers.

FOR KURRACHEE.

THE Bombay Steam Navigation Company will despatch a Steamer for Kurrachee at an early date.

For Passage, Freight, and further particular. Apply &c. as above.

16th January 1862.

FOR KURRACHEE.

THE Calcutta and Burmah Steam Navigation Company Limited, will despatch the fine A. I. S. S. GOVERNOR HIGGINSON, of 599 Tons and 150 horse power, to Kurrachee, carrying Mails and Passengers, 12 hours after the arrival of the Overland Mail expected about the 26th instant. For freight or passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co.
Agents C. & B. S. N. Company Limited.

Bombay, 15th Jan. 1862.

FOR SURAT.

THE well-known and fast sailing Steamer VICTORIA, Goolam Ahmed, Commander, thoroughly repaired, and a 1st Class Ship as per Certificate, and having excellent accommodation and Mess for 1st Class Passengers, and good accommodation for 1st and 2nd Class Passengers, will start for the above Port THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 20th instant, at 3 P. M. positively. Apply to JEVERCHUND ATMARAM KAKA PARACK WALA, at Bazar Gate Street.

FOR SURAT.

THE well-known and fast-sailing Steamer PHLOX, Puddicombe, Master, will start for the above Port, TOMORROW, TUESDAY the 21st instant, at noon positively.

For freight or passage, apply at the Steamer's Office, in Bazar Gate Street.

Bombay, 20th January 1862.

FOR SURAT.

THE well-known and fast Sailing Steamer SIR J. R. CARNAC, T. Van Wullen, in charge, will leave for the above Port, on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd instant, at 10 A. M.

It is requested that Passengers will not go on board without shipping order from the office.

For Freight or Passage, apply at Office.

Bazar Gate Street, Fort.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per Ship *Ramillies*, from Calcutta, are requested to send off Boats for the same as it comes to hand, failing which the Goods will be landed at the risk and expense of the concerned.

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 18th Jan. 1862.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per ship *Vittoria*, from London, are requested to sent off boats for the same as it comes to hand; failing which the goods will be landed at the risk and expense of the concerned.

PEEL CASSELS & Co.,

Bombay, 13th January 1862. Agents.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES OF GOODS per ship *Seafield*, Jame Mackay, Master, from London, are requested to send off Boats at once to the ship and take delivery of their respective Goods as they come to hand, otherwise they will be landed at the expense and risk of the concerned; and the Captain will not be responsible for the condition of any packages after they have left the ship's deck.

DADABHOY HORMUSJEE CAMA & Co.
Agents for the *Seafield*.

Bombay, 6th January 1862.

FOR SALE.

FRESH MAHABLESHWAR POTATOES; four Maunds in a Basket.

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No. 1, Church Gate Street.

4th November 1861.

FOR SALE.

A SPLENDID B. CLARIONET in a handsome Case, by Rudall Rose, Cante and Co. This Instrument is well worthy the attention of Band Masters and Amateurs. Apply to McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.

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HERBERT & Co. have just landed and opened out for sale at their new premises, Rampart Row, the following valuable instruments—

No. 1.—Plain Oak Harmonium, with five octaves of keys double foot boards. Rs. 100 (*all sold*).

An assortment of 12 of this kind.

No. 2.—Do. Do. with wind indicator, one stop, &c., of superior finish and brilliant tone. Rs. 150.

An assortment of 6 of this kind (two remaining).

No. 3.—Best Rosewood, the stops with the celebrated *Percussion action*. A very elegant Drawing Room instrument. Rs. 700 (*sold*).

No. 4.—Similar to No. 3, but with more highly finished case. Rs. 700.

No. 5.—Best Oakwood, beautifully finished and polished, having 16 stops, and every modern improvement. Rs. 850.

No. 6.—Full size Organ tone Harmonium; would suit a congregation of 500 voices. Rs. 850.

No. 7.—New Model Harmonium with upper Swell Manual, full compass on both rows of keys; 22 stops, all voiced to different qualities of tone; the most perfect instrument of its kind. Rs. 1,100.

N. B.—The whole of the above Harmoniums are by the best makers and can be warranted.

HERBERT & Co.

Bombay, Rampart Row.

HOPE HALL FAMILY HOTEL, MAZAGON.

NUSSERWANJEE SORABJEE & Co., who have taken a lease of this LONG ESTABLISHED FAMILY HOTEL, beg to return their best thanks to those Ladies and Gentlemen who have kindly patronised them during the past year, and who have been pleased to express their satisfaction with the accommodation and attention which they received at the Hope Hall.

Nusserwanjee Sorabjee & Co. can adduce no better recommendation for the continued support of the Public than such testimonials from the parties who have honoured them with their patronage.

The House, recently refurnished throughout, occupies one of the most salubrious sites in Bombay, is as well adapted for single parties as for families, and is most conveniently situated as regards the Fort, the Byculla Railway Station, and the open country. It is enclosed in a spacious compound, and surrounded by a good garden.

The Table is the best procurable in Bombay, and no pains are spared to afford satisfaction in that and every other respect. A plentiful supply of the best Beer, Wine, and Spirits, are always on hand.

Parties visiting Bombay from up-country, and Passengers arriving by the Mail Steamers, will find the Hope Hall a most desirable and comfortable place of sojourn.

Messrs. Nusserwanjee finally beg to intimate that their charges are moderate, and that every effort will be made by them to secure the approbation of all parties who may honour them with their patronage.

Breakfast at 9 A. M., Tiffin at half-past 1 P. M., and Dinner at half-past 7 P. M.

Bombay, 29th August 1861.

The Thirteenth Annual Publication.

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BESIDES the usual matter which is found from year to year in this work, the following lists will be found in the present issue.

THE BENGAL ARMY LIST,
Corrected up to 1st November.

THE BENGAL CIVIL LIST,
Corrected up to 1st November.

THE MADRAS ARMY LIST,
Corrected up to 1st of October.

THE MADRAS CIVIL LIST,
Corrected up to 1st of October.

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N. B.—*The* Almanack *can be sent to any part of India for Six Annas, IF PREPAID. If sent bearing, the Postage charge will range from As. 8 to Rs. 7-8-0, according to distance. The Publisher cannot undertake to prepay the Postage unless a previous remittance be made, or Stamps to the amount necessary be furnished.*

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

We beg to acknowledge the receipt of the very excellent Bombay Almanack for 1862, published at the *Bombay Gazette* office. We have nothing fresh to say in praise of this compilation beyond what we have said in previous years. We certainly look on it as the *best work* of the kind published in this country.—*Delhi Gazette, January 2.*

The *Bombay Almanack and Directory for* 1862, is the thirteenth annual publication of the series, and as each successive number has entered into energetic and successful competition with its predecessor, thirteen very manifest strides towards perfection are behind the present issue. Besides the Calendar and the English Directory, (with lists of peers and commoners,) we have the recent Acts of Parliament for India, Acts of the Legislative Council, Furlough Rules, Financial Statements, Tables of Pay and Allowances, Bombay Commerce, Post Office, Railways, Telegraphs, Customs, Weights, Fares, Judicial Establishments, Commercial ditto, Banks, Companies, Institutions, Societies, Clubs, Associations, the Bombay Press, &c. &c. A list of privileged persons (Native Princes and Sirdars) in the Presidency, is given, with various particulars regarding them. The second part (in the same volume) contains the Civil and Miliary Lists of Bengal, Madras and Bombay. These have been compiled and arranged, in their present forms, for the first time, and corrected up to the date of going to press. Much new matter has been introduced. The volume (of about 1050 pages) has evidently been got up with great care, is printed with handsome type, and is every way creditable to the press from which it issues.—*Bombay Guardian, December 28.*

We beg to acknowledge the receipt of the *Bombay Almanack and Directory for* 1862, published at the *Bombay Gazette* Press; and we have no hesitation in saying that it is the very best work of reference that has ever been published in this Presidency. This Directory has for many years past been most carefully prepared, and in every succeeding year we find an increased attention to the collection of those details which makes a work of this description useful to every class of the community. It contains, amongst other matters, Army and Civil Lists of the three Presidencies corrected to the latest date before publication. The arrangement of the Madras and Bengal Lists, alphabetically, is quite a new feature, and one that will be recognised as of great utility. The "English Directory" is not the least important portion of the work, and will be found most useful to all who have occasion to refer to it for Parliamentary and all other information likely to interest Europeans in India. In a word the *Bombay Gazette Directory* for the present year is as perfect in all the branches of information likely to be desired as it is possible to make it.—*Deccan Herald, December 25.*

We have much pleasure to notice the appearance of the Bombay Almanac and Directory for 1862, published at the Office of the *Bombay Gazette*. The work is a marvel of industry and laborious perseverance; and is decidedly one of the best works of reference which have issued from the Bombay press. It would be difficult to enumerate the varied and important matter it contains; but we would draw particular attention to the highly valuable financial statements which enrich the volume; the new Acts of the Imperial Parliament in reference to India; and those of the Legislative Council passed during last year; and the part of the Directory relating to England. To the commercial as well as the general public, the work is invaluable; and we would strongly recommend it as deserving of liberal patronage.—*Cochin Courier, January 2.*

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In one handsome vol., containing upwards of 268 pages.

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THIS ALMANACK contains, besides the usual European and Native Calendars, a large amount of useful matter and Tables of Reference.

_ *Outstation Orders must be accompanied with an advice of Remittance, or Stamps. By remitting two additional Annas, the Almanack can be forwarded to any part of India, post free.*

"Bombay Gazette" Office, 24th December 1861.

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For Fire Insurance at Home and Abroad.
Capital, £2,000,000, *Sterling.*

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George Young, Esq. (Messrs. Begbie, Young, & Co.)

(With power to add to their number.)

Manager.
George Henry Whyting.
Sub-Manager.
William James Hayes.

THE Directors have pleasure, in stating, that they are prepared to entertain proposals on nearly every description of Property in most parts of the world.

The Company will ever distinguish itself in its promptitude and liberality in the settlement of claims.

The importance of the subject of insurance being no more fully understood and appreciated, it becomes indispensably necessary that every Company which undertakes to replace the loss occasioned by Fire should be enabled to show its undoubted ability to perform its engagements. As ample evidence of the standing and position of the Mercantile Fire Insurance Company, it may be stated that its subscribed capital is

Two millions Sterling,

and that the capital already paid up and invested amounts to

Two Hundred Thousand Pounds.

Agents in Bombay,
W. NICOL & Co.

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OF EVERY DESCRIPTION FOR

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DOUBLE WATERPROOF CENTRAL FIRE CAPS, Felt Waddings to prevent the Leading of Guns, Wire Cartridges for Killing Game, &c., at long distances, Breech Loading Cartridge Cases of superior quality, &c. *Sole Contractors to the War Department for Small Arms Ammunition.* Jacob's Rifle Shell Tubes, Cartridges and Caps for Colt's, Adams', and other Revolvers.

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SERVICE PIPES laid down by experienced Plumbers at the following rates, which include two of Hambert's Best Brass Stop Cocks, Box, Fee and Labour.

For lengths of 50 to 100 feet—

½ inch, per foot	As. 14	
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¾ ,, ,, ...	,, 1	2 ,,
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½ inch, per foot	As. 12	
⅝ ,, ,, ...	,, 14	
¾ ,, ,, ...	Rs. 1	0 as.
1 ,, ,, ...	,, 1	4 ,,

Specimens of the Pipe and Cocks may be seen at this Office.

Apply to G. BURSTALL & Co.

Chinchpogly, 28th December 1861.

NOTICE.

THE AGRI-HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY OF WESTERN INDIA, being about to commence laying out their new Garden on the portions of the Mount Estate, lately alienated to them by Government, namely lots numbered 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 11, 12, 18, 19, 20, 21, on the Collector's Map, and on the portions of the same Estate they have purchased, or are about to purchase from Messrs. Bomanjee Framjee Cama and Dhunjeebhoy Cursetjee; and contemplating the enclosure of the North Mount Road within the new Garden; Notice of the same is hereby given to all persons residing adjacent to the said road: and it is required that all such persons having rights of way, &c., over the said road, inform the Society of these rights in order that the necessary steps may be forthwith taken to satisfy them.

GEORGE BIRDWOOD,
Secretary to the Agri-Horticultural Society.

Town Hall, 17th January 1862.

TO BE LET,

With immediate entrance.

A COMMODIOUS BUNGALOW, and suitable for a Family, with Stable and Outhouses, situated at Grant Road, without the Fort, and with supply of Vehar Water.

Apply to Manockjee Jeethrajee, opposite Cowasjee Patell's Tank, or to Messrs. Dossabhoy and Byramjee & Co., Nesbit Lane, Fort.

STABLING for four Horses and one Gharee in the Fort in single Stalls or otherwise. Address "X." care of the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

TO BE LET.

AN AIRY and COMMODIOUS House, No. 115, situated in Small Colaba, opposite to Messrs. Remington & Co.'s Cotton Screws.

Apply to Manockjee Nowrojee, Cabinet Maker, Medow Street.

TO LET.

A LARGE BUNGALOW of good accommodation, on the sea side, situate at Middle Colaba, opposite to Colaba Naval Sanatarium. Apply to Mr. Cowasjee Nanabhoy Daver, near the Oriental Bank, Fort.

TO BE LET.

THE FIRST STORY, with adjoining ROOMS, of the *Printers' Press*, No. 10, Military Square, Fort, either for office, residence of single gentlemen, or godowns. Terms moderate. Apply at the premises.

TO BE LET.

From the 1st of January next.

THE Premises at No. 10, Forbes Street, now in the occupation of Messrs. Herbert & Co. Apply to S. Tyabjee, & Co.

9, Rampart Row.

DR. WYLIE, has removed from the Fort to 24, Nesbit Lane, Mazagon.

THOMAS EDWARDS, Gun Maker, No. 12, Military Square, Fort, Bombay. Terms—*Cash.*

FOR SALE.

A FEW CHUBBS' PATENT WROUGHT IRON STRONG HOLDFAST FIRE RESISTING SAFES, of sizes. For particulars, apply to

RUSTOMJEE RUTTONJEE.

Old Theatre, Fort.

RED BOOT.

ENGLISH AND FRENCH Ladies', Gentlemen's and Children's Boot and Shoe Mart, Hummum Street, Bombay and Poona.

R. PARTRIDGE.

GENERAL MESS.

ON THE STRANGERS' GROUND, ESPLANADE, TENT No. 25.

THE above Establishment will commence business from 19th November 1861. Gentlemen will be accommodated from that day.

SHAIK DAWOOD EBRAM,
General Messman.

19th November 1861.

HERBERT & Co. have opened their premises in Rampart Row, No. 2 and will carry on their extensive business as heretofore, dealing in all kinds of Scientific Instruments, Stationery, Books, Cutlery, Plated-ware, Engineers' and Surveyors' Requisites, &c., &c., of which a large and varied stock will always be kept on hand.

By every Mail H. & Co. are constantly receiving from their London Export House, Stationery, Music, Travellers' Requisites, newly published Books, portable instruments and manufactures of novel discovery, &c., to which they respectfully invite the attention of their Customers

HERBERT & Co.

Rampart Row, near Apollo Gate.

P. GRANT AND SON.

ARMY AND HUNTING SADDLERS, HARNESS MAKERS, &c.

No. 1, MEDOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY, AND EAST STREET, POONA.

BEG to inform their customers and the public generally that they have just purchased the whole of the stock in trade, together with the good will, of the Saddlery and Harness business lately carried on by Mrs. Sophia Tapp in the shop and premises No. 1, Medow Street, Fort, Bombay, and respectfully solicit a continuance of that support which was so liberally granted to their predecessor.

P. GRANT AND SON pledge themselves to use their best endeavours to give satisfaction both as regards quality of Material and style of workmanship; relying, at the same time, upon a judicious system of management, ready sales and rapid returns to be enabled to present a scale of prices in accordance with the economical spirit of the times.

The Bombay business will be carried on by Mr. HENRY GRANT and the Poona business by Mr. P. GRANT to either of whom orders may be sent as it may suit the convenience of customers.

Bombay, 1st January 1862.

ON SALE.

BOMBAY CIVIL LIST, as the same stood on the 1st November 1861, showing the Names and Designations of the Civil, Military, and Uncovenanted Servants of Government, in the Political, Revenue, Revenue Survey, Financial, Judical, General, Ecclesiastical, Educational, and Public Works Departments, Lists of H. M. Justices of the Peace, &c. &c. Price Rs. 1-8.

Bombay Gazette Office, 27, Apollo Street.

THE MEDICAL HALL, BYCULLA.

MESSRS. TREACHER & Co. Operative Family Chemests and General Merchants, beg to draw the attention of the Public to their convenient and extensive premises at Byculla, which have been constructed to meet the numerous and important requirements of their business. The multifarious nature of their stock has been divided into separate departments under qualified heads, which will greatly facilitate the general working of their Establishment.

THE PHARMACEUTICAL AND DISPENSING BRANCH has been fitted expressly for the purpose and is strictly under the immediate personal superintendence of qualified dispensing chemists from the best houses in London, and the drugs and chemicals are selected by Mr. Treacher himself in Europe, and where advisable the manufacture of chemicals and medicinal preparations is conducted on the premises to ensure perfect purity.

THE PHOTOGRAPHIC BRANCH has been greatly extended and a convenient Room has been fitted up which embraces every requisite for both amateurs and professional Photographers, from the best manufacturers of Photographic chemicals, apparatus and working material.

THE MANUFACTURING AND WHOLESALE DEPARTMENTS are on a very large scale, and Messrs. Treacher & Co. are now able to carry out orders to an unlimited extent and with the greatest punctuality.

Messrs. TREACHER & Co. invite their constituents on Malabar Hill and the neighbourhood to call, also to send their prescriptions and orders generally to the Medical Hall, Byculla, where in future their general stock will be kept. Its position is central and the premises are commodious, and greater care and attention will be ensured than has hitherto been possible in the bustling and confined premises in the Fort.

Messrs. TREACHER & Co. gladly avail themselves of this opportunity to acknowledge and thank the Public for the general support given to the Firm during the past thirty years and trust to continue to enjoy their confidence and patronage. Successful experience has fully proved the advantage of supplying only guaranteed articles, and they confidently assert that it is their aim in every detail connected with the business to ensure the satisfaction of their constituents.

The Book-keeping and correspondence will for a time be carried on in the Fort where out-station orders should be addressed.

The hours of business are from 8 A. M. to 7 P. M. daily (Sunday excepted). Prescriptions prepared and Medicines supplied at both establishments at any hour.

ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE.—The Annual General Meeting of the Volunteer Rifles will take place at the Exchange Rooms on Monday, the 20th instant, at 4 P. M., to pass the accounts of the past year, elect a committee for the ensuing year, and for such other business as the Commanding Officer may bring before it.

WANTED TO PURCHASE:—A good light BROUGHAM and HORSE with Harness, &c. complete. Address "A. Z." care of the Publisher of the *Bombay Gazette.*

WANTED.

AN ENGLISH WRITER who can write a fair and fast hand. Salary Rupees 35 per mensem. Apply to

F. C. DAVIDSON, Lieutenant,
Superintendent Transport Train.

Transport Train Office, Dhoolia, 14th Jan. 1862.

WANTED.

AN intelligent and trustworthy Parsee assistant, for a firm in England. He should be well acquainted with Book-keeping and Mercantile Accounts, and be able to write a fair English as well as Gujeratee hand. None but a Competent Parsee gentleman need apply.

Also,

A Parsee Clerk of comparatively humbler capacities who could write a tolerably good English as well as Gujeratee hand. He should possess a knowledge of composing Gujeratee types and correcting proofs, circulars, &c.

Apply by letter to Mr. Eduljee Shapoorjee, Reporter, *Bombay Gazette*, Office, No. 27, Apollo Street.

3rd December, 1861.

NOTICE.

MR. AARON MOSES GUBBAY has been admitted a Partner in our Firm from this day.

DAVID SASSOON & Co.

Bombay, Forbes Street, 1st January 1862.

NOTICE.

WILSON & Co. beg to inform the Public that they are running Transits from Ootacamund to Sankerydruig and vice versa.

Ponies, Tonjons, Palkees, Munchiels, &c. to be had, on application to their Agent at Metapollium.

Ootacamund, 23rd December 1861.

NOTICE.

THE Mercantile Community and Public of Bombay are respectfully informed, that the Undersigned have established themselves as Auctioneers and Commission Agents. Having taken suitable Premises in Hummum Street, and possessing a thorough knowledge of their profession which they intend conducting *upon the English system*, they trust by studying the interests of their Constituents, to receive a liberal share of Public support.

DAVIS & COHEN,
Commercial Sale Rooms.

EXCHANGE RESTAURANT,

Church Gate Street, two doors from the Cathedral.

GENTLEMEN boarding at this Hotel can be provided with a first rate table and a separate bedroom. Terms Rupees 90 per month.

_ A good Billiard Table Beer and Wines of the first quality.

Sale of a Coffee Plantation on the Kotagherry Ghaut.

W. E. SOHMIDT will sell by Public Auction, (if not previously disposed of by private bargain) at Ootacamund, on SATURDAY the 8th February 1862 at 12 o'clock noon, the Coffee Plantation and Estate of Anacuttee on the Kotagherry Ghaut. The Property consists of upwards of 500 acres of Lands, with abundance of water for irrigating, pulping, &c. The Plantation contains between sixty-five, and seventy thousand plants in thriving condition, most of which will be in bearing next year. The Title Deeds, Plan, &c. can be seen, and further particulars obtained on reference to W. E. Schmidt.

Ootacamund, 20th Dec. 1861.

BOOKS FOR SALE.

	Rs.	A.
Cleve Hall, 2 vols....	1	12
Cobbet's English House-keeper	3	12
Lilly Dawson, 2 vols. By Mrs. Crowe	3	8
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Medical Regulations	1	8
Charles O'Malley: or the Irish Dragoon. By Charles Lever, 2 vols.	6	0
The Cabinet History of England, 13 vols. ...	20	0
Mrs. Beeton's Book of Household Management.	5	12
Picture Fables. By Otto Specter	3	4
Bunyan's Pilgrims Progress. By J. Offor ...	5	0
Do. do. With notes and Illust.	1	0
Influence of the Evil Genius	3	8
Gleig's Military History	2	4
Elements of Physical Science. By Frazer ...	3	0
Roderick Random. By Smollett...	2	8
Hand Book for Northern Europe, in 2 parts ...	7	8
Under Green Leaves. By Mackay	2	8
Comfort in Affliction. By Dr. Buchanan ...	1	12
Two Lectures on Mesmerism. By J. Esdaile, M. D.	0	12
The Lances of Lynwood	3	4
Fireside Amusements	0	12
Peerage, Baronetage, Knightage, &c. 1860 ...	6	12
Simons on Drawing Instruments and Field Works	2	12
The Miscroscope, By Dr. Carpenter	7	12
Memoirs of the Empress Catherine II.	4	12
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28, Medow Street. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

McCOLLUM'S CIRCUS,

ON THE ESPLANADE.

THIS EVENING, MONDAY 20th January 1862; will open with a Brilliant and Varied Representation of Equestrian and Acrobatic Performances. Doors open at 8 o'clock; to commence at half past 8.

Prices of Admission.

Reserved Seats in Boxes, 4 Rupees; Unreserved Seats, 3 Rupees; Amphitheatre, 2 Rupees; Gallery, 1 Rupee. Children under 10 years of age, half price to all places except the Gallery.

Tickets and places may be secured at the Box Office, Circus, every day from 11 till 3.

Carriages to be ordered at half past 10.

REMOVAL.

THE Office of the Bombay Steam Navigation Company has been removed from Apollo Street, No. 6, to No. 20, Medow Street, opposite to Messrs. Chesson and Woodhall's, Fort.

L. C. D. MENEZES,
Manager B. S. N. Co.

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the plot of land called Phipps Oart, containing about 14,100 square yards, situated at Byculla, will be sold by public auction at this Office, on Monday the 27th instant. For terms, &c. apply to

W. D'OYLY,
Collector.

Bombay Collector's Office, 14th Jan. 1862.

JUST PUBLISHED,

Price Rs. 8.

COTTON—An Account of its Culture in the Bombay Presidency, prepared from Government Records and other authentic sources in accordance with a Resolution of the Government of India. By Walter R. Cassels.

To be had at the Office of the Collector of Bombay, and of all Booksellers.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY, BOMBAY.

Picture Gallery.

THE following Views taken in Switzerland and Savoy are in the best style of Coloured Lithography, and are mounted for framing.

CHAPEL OF WILLIAM TELL, Lucerne.
LA MER DE GLACE.
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BRIDGE NEAR ZERMATT.
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CHALET PRET DE BREIG.
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The size of the above is 14½ by 11, Price each Rs. 8, or the set of fourteen, Rs. 100.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

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ZINC AND TIN-LINED PACKING CASES, English-made and in good condition.

Apply to the Office of this Paper.

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A STRONGLY BUILT PALANQUIN SHIGRAM adapted for one or two horses, in good condition, lately cost upwards of Rs. 400; now offered at 300.

Apply to "A. B." care of the Office of this Paper.

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A LOT of very superior Calcutta GUNNY BAGS. Apply to

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No. 12, Apollo Street.

Just imported per Ship Her Majesty.

C. A. FURDOONJEE in returning thanks for the past support begs to acquaint his constituents and the Public in General, that he has just received from England a fresh batch of Oilman Stores Confectionery, Grocery, best Wines and Beer, &c. &c., which he confidently recommends them of being of the best quality:—

Printed list in detail to be had on application. Fine Mahableshwar Potatoes 4 maunds in a Basket, to be had for Rs. 9.

COWASJEE ARDASEER FURDOONJEE.
No. 42, Medow Street, Fort.

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AN Assortment just received; the first ever imported into Bombay.

W. H. WALKER & Co.

CAUTION.

LETCHFORD'S WAX VESTAS.

R. LETCHFORD & Co. guarantee their Matches will light in any Climate, even if dipped in water. Customers, therefore, when ordering Wax Matches should be particular in requesting "Letchford's Make," as others are often substituted.

R. Letchford & Co. having just built an extensive Manufactory, are now prepared to execute at a few days' notice, any order made payable in England.

Three Colts Lane, Bethnal Green, (late of Whitechapel), London.

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JUST RECEIVED *ex Langdale*, A Fresh Supply of MONSOON BOOTS AND INDIA RUBBER GOLOSHES.

N. B.—The Red Boot is the only house where the articles are warrented to be of the best London and Paris manufactory. List of Prices to be had on application. Terms—Cash on delivery.

R. PARTRIDGE.

Hummum Street, Fort.

W. HANNAH & CO.,

CARDPLATE ENGRAVERS AND PRINTERS.

ORDERS for Visiting, Wedding, and other Cards will be executed neatly and promptly.

Terms moderate, prices for cash only.

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WEDDING, VISITING CARDS, &c.

NO CONNECTION WHATEVER WITH ANY OF THE BOOKSELLERS IN BOMBAY.

ORDERS for the above will be executed with *particular* care under the supervision of a European artist. A plate, engraved (Rs. 3) and 100 Cards printed (Rs. 2). Wedding Envelopes from annas 4 to annas 8 per pack. Only Messrs. De La Rue's best Stationery used. The above are for Cash only. Established 1846.

S. D' ESPERANCE.

23, Apollo Street.

W. H. WALKER & Co., IRONMONGERS, CUTLERS, BRASSFOUNDERS AND GENERAL DEALERS, Corner of Church Street, Fort.—Rely on their customers not to hesitate in sending orders for *anything* required.

GALVANIZED WROUGHT IRON PIPING ⅜ to 2 inch.
COCKS, STOP, BIB, and BALL ½ to 1½ inch.
STEEL, BLISTER, very best Rs. 20 per cwt.
VICES, PARALLEL, and BENCH, 4 to 7 inch.
ANVILS, SMITH'S, and SWAGE. HAMMERS.
DRILLING MACHINES. JIM CROWS. LATHE CARRIERS.
COIR MATTING in Rolls, 60 feet by 3 feet—Rs. 12-8.
BICKFORD'S WET and DRY FUZE.
PUMPS, Double Action, LIFT and FORCE combined.
DITTO, LEVER from 8 inch 3 inch barrells.

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PRESENTS FOR THE SEASON.

MESSRS. TREACHER & Co. beg to inform the Public, of a new arrival by the mail, of English and French Fancy and useful Articles, well adapted for New Year's Gifts and Presents, consisting of—

Ladies' Work Boxes in Rose, Mahogany and Ebony Wood	Ivory handles Wafer Stamps.
Work Stand and Pin Cushions.	Ink and Pen Stands.
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Paper Cases.	Thermometers in Marble Stands.
Envelope do.	Fancy gilt and bronze Candlesticks.
Writing do.	Manifold Writers.
Ivory Paper Knives.	Tourist's Writing Cases.
Travelling and Courier Bags in four different sizes, of Doeskin and Morocco.	Portfolios and Machine Copying Books.
Beautifully quilted blue and scarlet, sachet sultanes or scent Bags, large and small for the Wardrobe, and also small for the Pocket.	Blotting Pads.
Color Boxes, Moist, Dry, and Oil.	Sketching Portfolios.
1862 Almanacs, Diaries and Memorandum Books.	Blocks and Books.
Purses in great variety.	Lockets and Charms with beautiful Microscopic Views.
Fancy Meerschaum Billiard and carved Pipes.	Ladies' and Gentlemen's Rings Studs in Masonic and other artistic designs too numerous to detail.
Briarwood and Cherry Pipes, silver mounted, plain and	Coral Bells.
Meerschaum Bowls and Stems.	Knife, Fork and Spoon in Cases.
Amber, Meerschaum and Briarwood Mouth Pieces in immense varieties.	Knife, Fork and Spoon including handsome Mug in one Case, forming a beautiful Christening Present.
Cigar Cases and Stands in elegant and new designs.	Silver Mugs separate in Case.
English and French Tobaccos of first quality.	A large collection of indestructible, amusing and interesting Children's Books.
Albums for Photographs and Poetry.	A fresh supply of White and Colored Kid Gloves.
Ivory Pen Holders.	

These Fancy Goods with the *exception of Jewellery* are at the Byculla Branch, where T. & Co., would invite their Friends and the Public generally to inspect their collection which will be found to surpass any in Bombay.

The Medical Hall, Byculla, 30th December 1861.

NOTICE.

THE AGRI-HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY OF WESTERN INDIA, is now prepared to register orders for Seeds to be received from England on or about the 27th of May next.

All orders should be forwarded to the undersigned before the 5th of March next.

Should the orders received justify the step the Society intends to reduce its prices as below.

On all orders amounting to Rupees one hundred, the Society will make a reduction of 25 per cent. on the prices given below. Their Seedsman will pack all such orders separately, and the Society will post these packages within 18 hours after the arrival of the Overland Mail which brings them.

Their Seedsman will test all Seeds ordered before forwarding them.

A reduction of 25 per cent. is always made to all Members of the Society, the annual subscription to which is Rupees 15.

The Society will be always happy at all times to act as Agents for the receipt of plants from any part of the world, and for their transmission to any part of the Bombay Presidency, the Nizam's Country, Central India and the Punjab.

Price of Vegetable Seeds.

Peas.	per lb.		Endive ....Rs.	0	9
Early Emperor......Rs.	0	4	Brocoli.		
Dickson's Favourite ...	0	7	Grange's Early White..	1	8
Early Frame	0	4	Purple Cape	0	12
Prince Albert...........	0	4	Wilcove	1	2
Harrison's Glory	0	7	Mammoth	1	2
,, Perfection ...	0	7	Celery	0	12
Napoleon...............	0	12	Lettuce..................	1	2
Champion of England...	0	9	Parsley	0	3
Veitch's Perfection ...	0	15	Radish.		
Ne Plus Ultra	0	15	Radish White...........	0	4
Mammoth Marrow......	0	12	Radish Red..............	0	4
Waterloo	0	6	Turnip Radish	0	4
Green Marrow...........	0	6	Turnip	0	4
Bishop's Dwarf	0	6	Cauliflower.		
Blue Scimetar...........	0	4	Early and Late	2	0
Ringwood Marrow	0	4	Walcheren	2	0
Cabbage.	per oz.		Cucumber.		
Drumhead ....Rs.	0	3	Long Prickly............	2	0
Sugarloaf................	6	3	Stockwood	3	0
Red Dutch	0	9	Parsnip..................	0	4
Beet.			Asparagus	0	3
Fine Dark Red	0	7	Seakale	0	3
Cattel's Crimson.........	0	7	Red Tamato	1	2
Carrots.			Kohl Rabi of Sorts	0	3
Long Orange	0	4	&c. &c. &c.		
Early Horn...............	0	6			

Exotic Flower Seeds at similar rates. Packets of Indian Flower Seeds of 40, and 80 species are sold at Rs. 5 and 10 respectively.

GEORGE BIRDWOOD,
Secretary to the Society.

Town Hall, 17th January 1862.

MRS HERN,

MILLINER AND DRESS-MAKER,

No. 3, MEDOW STREET, FORT.

Just published, price Two Rupees,

ACTS OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF INDIA relating to the POLICE, MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT, and TAXATION OF BOMBAY. Reprinted from the *Calcutta Gazette.*

Bombay Gazette Office.

JUST PUBLISHED,

Price 8 Annas.

HER MAJESTY'S INDIAN NAVY LIST, including a list of the Vessels, corrected up to 6th January.

Bombay Gazette, 27, Apollo Street.

BURDON'S WINE.

AN Arrival of the above favourite PALE SHERRY WINE for sale at the Godowns of the undersigned.

MACINDOE, ROGERS & Co.
Sole Agents.

FOR SALE.

Ex Janet Willis from London.

A SMALL CONSIGNMENT of carefully selected Sherries, bottled by *Messrs. R. Johnston & Co.*, Mincing Lane and Pall Mall, London.

Yellow Seal	Rs. 25	per dozen.
Green ,, ...	,, 24	,,
Red ,, ...	,, 23	,,

Early application is requested by

ALBERT VINAY.

5, Forbes Street.

FOR SALE.

RUINART, PERE & FIL'S CHAMPAGNE in Quarts, at Rs. 30 per dozen.
CARBONELL'S SHERRY and PORT.
RUCK, FENWICK & Co.'s SHERRY and PORT.
BARTON & GUESTLER'S LENVILLE and BEYCHEVELLE CLARET.
MILNER & SON'S PATENT FIRE RESISTING SAFES.

Apply to Cursetjee Nowrojee, at the Godowns of Messrs. Ewart, Latham & Co.

Bombay, 6th May 1861.

ALLSOPP'S BEER.

BOTTLED by Messrs. F. Friend & Co., just received by their Agents, in good condition, in Quarts and Pints. Price Rs. 5 and Rs. 3¼ per dozen.

Also a quantity of country bottled at Rs. 5 per dozen for Quarts and Rs. 3¼ per dozen for Pints.

DUBLIN STOUT in Quarts at Rs. 5 per dozen.

CARDWELL, PARSONS & Co.

Bombay, Nov. 26th, 1861.

FOR SALE.

BASS & Co.'s BEER BOTTLED by J. J. Stone and Co. in Quarts. Apply to

LYON BROTHERS & Co.

PRESENT PRICES OF WINES AND SPIRITS.

		per dozen.
SHERRY—		
Amontillado........................	Qts.........	Rs. 32
Pale	Qts.........	,, 26 to 28
Do.	Qts.........	,, 20 to 24
Golden	Qts.........	,, 24 to 26
PORT—		
1st quality	Qts.........	,, 28
Do.	Pts.........	,, 15
2nd quality	Qts.........	,, 21 to 24
Do.	Pts.........	,, 13
CHAMPAGNE—		
1st quality	Qts.........	,, 40
Do.	Pts.........	,, 20
2nd quality	Qts.........	,, 36
Do.	Pts.........	,, 19
HOCK—		
Sparkling........................	Qts.........	,, 40
Do.	Pts.........	,, 20
MOSELLE—		
Sparkling........................	Qts.........	,, 40
Do.	Pts.........	,, 20
CLARET—		
Margaux	Qts.........	,, 32
Leoville	Qts.........	,, 26
La Rose	Qts.........	,, 24
Medoc	Qts.........	,, 18
Do.	Pts.........	,, 12
BRANDY—		
1st quality, Pale........................	Qts.........	,, 28 to 30
2nd Do.	Qts.........	,, 20 to 24
OLD TOM, Booth's	Qts.........	,, 20
GINGER WINE, Crabbe's	Qts.........	,, 21
WHISKEY, (Scotch)	Qts.........	,, 24
BEER ALLSOPP'S—		
English bottled	Qts.........	,, 6-8
Country do.	Qts.........	,, 6
English do.	Pts.........	,, 4-4
Country do.	Pts.........	,, 4
PORTER	Qts.........	,, 6-8
Ditto.	Pts.........	,, 4-4
CURACAO, MARASCHINO, & NOYEAU.		,, 40
BASS Co.'s BEER		at Rs. 6-8

STRANACK & Co.

10 Hummum Street, Bombay, 16th Feb. 1861.

TREACHER & Co.

BOMBAY, POONA, KAMPTEE, KURRACHEE, and KOTREE.

WINES, SPIRITS, & BEER, PRICE LIST.

Confidently Recommend a new Batch of Sherries and would beg to draw attention to their revised list of Wines, &c.

SHERRIES—			
Black Seal.........Amontillado..........	per dozen	Rs.	28
Bronze do. } White do. } ......Good Dinner Wines...	,,	,,	24
Brown do. } Yellow do. }	,,	,,	22
MADERIA, very old........................	,,	,,	42
PORT—			
Black Seal—Matured Fruity ...... Quarts	,,	,,	28
Do. Do. .... Pints	,,	,,	15
Red Seal........................ Quarts	,,	,,	24
Do. Do. .... Pints	,,	,,	13
CLARET—			
Chateaux Margaux	,,	,,	34
Leoville	,,	,,	28
St. Julien	,,	,,	22
Medoc	,,	,,	16
CHAMPAGNE—			
Superior quality...A.DePaul......Quarts	,,	,,	40
Do. ...A.DePaul......Pints	,,	,,	21
Do. ...J. C. Morizet...Quarts	,,	,,	36
Do. ... do. ......Pints	,,	,,	19
HOCK—			
Sparkling and Still { Demhar & Jordan / Coblentz Rhine... }	per dozen	Rs.	38
MOSELLE do. { do. }			
CRABBIE'S GINGER WINE........................	,,	,,	21
TREACHER & Co. do.	,,	,,	18
CURACOA	,,	,,	42
MARASCHINO	,,	,,	40
SHERRY BRANDY	,,	,,	30
SPIRITS—			
Brandies Rs. 18, 24, 30, 36	,,		
do. ...Julies Robins (30 years old)	,,	,,	50
Rum ....Fine old Jamaica........	,,	,,	20
Gin—Old Tom...Booth, London.........	,,		
Do...............Hollands in cases........	,,		
WHISKEY ....Glenlivat, Crabbie ...	,,	,,	21

BEERS AND STOUT.

Allopp's and Bass' Ale and Beers English and Country bottled, just to hand in Excellent condition.

GUINNESS, Dublin. BARCLAY and PERKINS, London, and TENNENTS' Stout and Porter, Pints and Quarts.

THE BOMBAY ADVERTISER, AND COMMERCIAL GAZETTE.

AS ITS NAME Imports, this Paper is a medium for the publication of ADVERTISEMENTS ONLY; it is not a Newspaper. It is issued TWICE A WEEK, on the mornings of MONDAY and THURSDAY, and TWO THOUSAND FOUR HUNDRED COPIES are circulated GRATIS, weekly. In the Presidency Town of Bombay it is very freely distributed.

Should it be found requisite, the number of Copies issued will be still further increased.

It is unnecessary to enlarge on the advantages which a Publication like the Advertiser offers to the Commercial and General Public of the Bombay Presidency. It may suffice briefly to suggest the following:—

1. Being exclusively devoted to Advertisements, it is specially sought and consulted by those requiring the information which it supplies.
2. Being unaffected by the preference, and prejudices, professional, or personal, which influence the distribution of a Newspaper, the Advertiser addresses itself alike to all classes, and is equally distributed over all parts of the Presidency, in the Civil Station, the Military Cantonment, and the Commercial Town.
3. As the Scale of Charges is based upon that now adopted by the Daily Newspapers, to the other advantages offered by the Advertiser may be added that of combining those afforded by advertising in all the other Papers, and at a greatly reduced cost.

Bombay Gazette Office, 27, Apollo Street, Fort.

DENTAL NOTICE.

H. WASHINGTON, successor to C. H. Davis, Dentist, may be consulted at his Office on the groundfloor of the Catholic Chapel, Medow Street, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 5 P. M., daily.

NOTICE.

DR. J. N. McDOUGALL, Surgeon, has commenced practice and can be consulted on any branch of his profession after eleven o'clock A. M.

Forbes Street, Fort. (Adjoining the premises occupied by Messrs. Peel, Cassels & Co.)

ARRIVAL OF NEW GOODS

Per Steamer "Orissa."

A LARGE assortment of ANGOLAS, CASSIMERES, TWEEDS, and fine SCARLET SERGE, for Undress Tunics.

Also,

NEW REGULATION MEDICAL STAFF SHOULDER BELTS, with Instrument Case, and SWORD BELTS; Medical Staff and Royal Artillery BUTTONS, SCARLET SILK SASHES, English Embroidered "V. R." and Crown, Gold an Silver CROWNS and STARS, GOLD LACE, &c.

Civil and Military residents at Outstations may rely upon every attention being given to their orders, with promptitude and despatch in execution. Patterns mmediately sent on application, also full instructions or self measurement.

Terms—Moderate prices for cash only.

S. D'ESPERANCE & Co.

30th Oct. 1861. 23, Apollo Street.

FOR SALE,

At the Godowns of Messrs. W. Nicol & Co.,

IMPROVED COTTAGE CHURKAS. Rs. Eighty-five each.

R. PEAT & Co.,

BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS, &c.

GENTLEMEN'S BOOTS and SHOES of the best English Materials made to order on the shortest notice.

A large stock always ready.

Boot Hooks; Button Hooks; Spurs and Spur Boxes, Kid Reviver and "Cirage Vernis" (for Patent Leather Boots.)

Hoby's Imperial Blacking.

Directions for Self-Measurement.

1st.—Trace the exact shape of the foot on a sheet of paper.
2nd.—Measure in inches and quarters round the ball of the foot
3rd.—Do. do. do. instep and hollow of foot.
4th.—Do. do. do. heel and instep.
5th.—Do. do. do. ankle.

N. B.—List of prices sent on application. Orders from outstations must be accompanied by a remittance or a reference in Bombay.

R. PEAT & Co.

Medow Street, Fort.

NOTICE.

ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS will not be supplied during the coming year to any parties who shall not by the *20th January* next have paid up all arrears for the one now drawing to a close,—and advance subscriptions for 1862 as well. Those of our Constituents who have heretofore paid regularly within the first quarter of the year are of course not included in the foregoing.

The sum due us for Newspapers and Periodicals alone amounts to upwards of Fifteen Thousand Rupees; and we are therefore compelled to resort to the step just adopted, of refusing to supply any party with these during the future unless they are paid for at least six months in advance. Two months' previous notice must be given before Papers, &c. can be discontinued.

We thus early and plainly intimate the above, that gentlemen up-country may make their remittances accordingly, or notify their wish to cease subscribing for what they now take in.

CHESSON & WOODHALL,
News Agents, Bombay

28, Medow Street, Bombay.

INFANT-REARING.

MISS MARTINEAU, who, like all philosophical ladies, has studied the matter thoroughly, says, that "in England alone, 40,000 babes die annually; and one-third more of that number grow up either idiotic, sickly, or deformed." The reason is evident, as Mothers, through inability to nurse their offspring, resort to the administration of baked flour, biscuits, tops-and-bottoms, or-pap. The infant stomach cannot assimilate such crude preparations, and frequently rejects them; but still the nurse or mother continues them, under the hope of soothing the child. Internal inflammation takes place—eructations, diarrhœa, and consumption a year—and most frequently convulsions are induced which seal the infant's fate.

The *Medical Times and Gazette*, conveys Dr. C. B. F. Routh's views on the same important subject, and his opinion of Du Barry's Revalenta Arabica Food, as adapted to obviate the mischief effectually. Dr. Routh is physician to the Samaritan Hospital for Women and Children. This learned and experienced practitioner says:—

"The human milk contains besides salt of lime, chloride of potassium. Now, in common with carbonic acid, this salt enjoys the peculiar property of dissolving carbonate of lime or chalk. An absence of it in the food, as in wheat bread, is very injurious to a growing child; hence, a child fed on pap for a time grows fat, but the bones are soft; frequently it sickens, and severe symptoms supervene. Amongst the vegetable substances, that which comes closest to milk in its composition, besides being more easily assimilated and strengthening, is, without doubt, Du Barry's Revalenta Arabica Food, containing both phosphoric acid in abundance, and chloride of potassium; it also includes casein, the same principle which is found in milk in its constituent parts. No wonder, therefore, that under its influence many children affected with atrophy (wasting away of the body) and marked debility, have completely recovered. I have given it with the greatest advantage in such cases; and, so far as I may judge from my own experience, parctice fully carries out what theory, from a knowledge of its composition, led us to anticipate. It gives good muscle and strengthens the bones, restoring tone, and a healthy, regular action to the stomach and bowels, whether constipation or a relaxed state of the system is complained of."

C. B. F. ROUTH, M.D.

Packed in Bottles, with full instructions:

Sole Agent Messrs. FRAMJEE NUSSERWANJEE, & Co., No. 1, Forbes Street, Fort.

COLONIAL MACHINERY.

TO SUGAR PLANTERS, MERCHANTS, AND OTHERS CONNECTED WITH TROPICAL COLONIES.

G. BUCHANAN & Co., Engineers and Manufacturers of Sugar Machinery and Apparatus, Coffee, Cocoanut, and Rice Machinery. (of York Place Iron Works, Aberdeen.) 25, Pucklersbury, Mansion House, London, E. C. SUPPLY with the same satisfaction as hitherto, their improved SUGAR CANE MILLS, worked by Steam, Water, Wind, or Cattle Power; VACUUM APPARATUS, Clarifying, Boiling, Concentrating, and all Kinds of Apparatus and Implements used on a Sugar Estate.

Improved COFFEE PULPERS, Peelers, Sizing Machines, and Drying Stoves, &c.

GRINDING MACHINERY and HYDRAULIC PRESSES, specially designed for reducing the COCOANUT to a Pulp, and extracting the greatest per centage of OIL.

RICE MACHINERY, consisting of Machines for thrashing the Paddy and Complete RICE MILLS, for Husking, Pearling, Polishing, and otherwise preparing the Rice fit for the London Market.

All the above-mentioned descriptions of Machinery arranged to be driven by STEAM, WATER, WIND, or CATTLE POWER.

Having personally visited various COFFEE, RICE, and SUGAR COLONIES, their STEAM ENGINES, STEAM BOILERS, PUMPS, WATER WHEELS, &c., are expressly adapted for Colonial use.

G. B. & Co.'s practical experience of eighteen years, as SUGAR and COLONIAL ENGINEERS, will be some guarantee as to the quality of their Machinery, to the good working of which they can produce numerous References and Testimonials.

Prices and Particulars forwarded on application.

Designs supplied for Sugar Houses for Estates of all sizes.

In addition to the above, G. B. & Co. continue to manufacture and supply as usual all kinds of Machinery and Iron Work required for Colonial use, IRON SHIPS, BARGES, and STEAMERS, Wrought and Cast Iron BRIDGES, RAILWAY, DOCK, and HARBOUR PLANT, &c., &c.

Order through any respectable Colonial Merchant, or G. B. & Co.'s Agents, where established.

_ Colonists visiting London are invited to inspect G. B. & Co.'s Machinery at the International Exhibition of 1862.

CAVALRY MANŒUVRES.

Second Edition.

PART 3, Sections XI. to XIII. of the "Cavalry Regulations," together with terms of formation and Manœuvre Distances, Intervals, Posts and Duties of Officers, Skirmishing, Picquet and Outpost Duty. Literally translated into Hindustani, in the Oordoo and Divanaghiri characters, by Major W. Anderson, 1st Bombay Light Cavalry (Lancers.)

_ This work, which was published under the sanction of His Excellency Sir H. Somerset, K.C.B., K.H., late Commander-in-Chief of the Bombay Army, is especially designed for the use of the Native Commissioned and Non-Commissioned Officers and Men of the Native Cavalry.

Price.—Rs. 3-0; or Rs. 2-8 when more than 12 copies are taken.

Bombay Gazette Office.

Commercial Gazette.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL, SHARE, STOCK, AND FREIGHT LIST.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE,
Monday, 20th January 1862.

EXCHANGE.

On what Place.	Terms.	Rates.
London (Credits)	6 months' sight...	2s. ¾d.
Do. Documents ...	Do. do. ...	2s. 0¾d.
Do. Bank Rates ...	Do. do. ...	2s. 0½d.
Calcutta	sight	100½
Madras	30 do. do.	99
China	60 do. do.	Rs. 213¼ per $100

SHARES.

Names	Paid up.	Last Half-yearly Dividend	Rates
	Rs.		
Bombay Bank	1,000	5 per cent.	64 Prm. ex Div.
Madras Bank	1,000	2¼ do.	19¼ do.
Agra Bank	500	7 do.	70 do.
Oriental Bank Corporation	250	7 do.	95
Commercial Bank	500	4½ do.	13¾
Mercantile Bank	250	5 do.	28¼
Central Bank of W. India..	150	2½ do.	3¾ Dis.
Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, Consolidated Shares	218.8.0	2½ do.	Rs. 25 per sh. Dis.
Do. New Shares	87.4.4	2½ do.	Rs. 13 do.
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway	1,000	2½ do.	Noml. [sh. Div.
Hydraulic Press Company.	4,000	350 p. sh.	Rs. 250 Dis. p.
Apollo Press Company ...	11,000	1,650 per sh.	Rs. 20,000 do.
Colaba Press Company ...	2,700	300 do.	Rs. 5,500 do.
Colaba Land Company ...	10,000	00 per sh.	Rs. 11,000 do.
Elphinstone Land Company	5,100	200 per sh.	Rs. 4,500 do.
Bombay Steam Navigation Company	590	32 do.	Rs. 350 dis.
Spinning and Weaving Co.	5,000	1,000 do.	Rs. 600 per sh.
Oriental Weaving and Spinning Company	2,500	[per Anm. 450 per sh.	[Prem. nom. Rs. 875 Div
Do. New Shares	625	......	Rs. 150 Prem.
Do. New Shares	200	......	Rs. 130 p. sh.
Victoria Spinning Company	5,000	......	Nominal.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Company.........	500	......	Rs. 300 Dis.
Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Company	400	......	Rs. 300 do.
Manockjee Petit's Spinning and Weaving Company..	550	......	Rs. 100 do.
Throstle Mill Company ...	4,000	......	300 Dis.
Bombay United Spinning Company	4,500	......	Nominal.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per Cent. Transfer Loan............	85¾
" Loan 1835-36............	85¾
" Loan 1842-43............	85¾
" Loan 1854-55............	85¾
New Five Per Cent. Loan............	98¼
Five and a Half Per Cent. Loan.........	105

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each.....................	Rs. 10-4	
Bank of England Notes...........	Nominal.	
Spanish Dollars.....................	Rs. 230	Nominal.
Carolus.............................	" 250	do.
Mexican Dollars.....................	" 227	do.
German Crowns.......................	" 213¾	do.
Five Franc Pieces	" 204	
Bar Silver...........................	" 105¾	
Gold Leaf	" 16-8	

FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool (Cotton)......£2 17s. 6d.	£3 0s. 0d.	
" (Seeds)........£2 10s. 0d.	£2 12s. 6d.	
To London (Cotton) ......£2 15s. 0d.	£2 17s. 6d.	
" (Seeds) ......£2 17s. 6d.	£3 0s. 0d.	
To Rice Ports ....£3 15s. 0d.		
To China ....Rs. 10 offd.		
To Clyde .... no offers.		

PRICES CURRENT (JANUARY 17th 1862.)

COTTON :		Per candy.
Broach, Surat, and Jumboosur, (new) *nom.* at	Rs.	156 to 158
Dhollera, Bhownuggur, (new)......................	"	160 to 162
Oomravuttee (new)	"	150 to 155
Barsee, (new)	"	142 to 143
Khandeish, (new)	"	138 to 140
Mangalore, (new)...................................	"	145 to 146
Varawul, (new)	"	145 to 146
Compta, (new).......................................	"	157 to 158
Sawginned Dharwar	"	206 to 208
OPIUM—Malwa, Rs. 1500 to 1505.		
SEEDS—Linseed, Candeish ......at Rs. 5-8 per cwt.		
Rapeseed, Guzerat	"	6-10 to 6-12 "
Gingelly mixed (Black and White)	"	24 to 25 / 33 to 34

The delay in the arrival of the English mail of 18th ultimo has checked the improving demand for tonnage noticed in our last, except in the enquiry for seeds tonnage, in which, owing to an active enquiry amongst native shippers, rates have again advanced. For Liverpool rates have been well supported, for seeds £2 15s. having been paid, but cotton has only offered to a moderate extent, merchants anxiously awaiting advices from England. For London our highest quotation for seeds last week was £2 7s. 6d., but owing to a scarcity of ready tonnage £2 17s. 6d. and £3 have this week been freely paid; these rates led to some large engagements; but it seems that a sharp reaction has already commenced to set in, as relets are offering in the bazaar at £2 10s., and as several troop ships under tender will require large quantities of seeds for stiffening, and cotton is difficult to obtain, even that rate is not likely to be supported with the large amount of tonnage on the berth. China.—A charter for a full cargo of cotton is in the market, at Rupees 10 per candy.

The following are the reported engagements since last week:—London.—*Agricola*, 658 tons, seeds at £2 17s. 6d., *Gibson Craig*, 980 tons, seeds at £2 18s. 9d., *Seafield*, 629 tons, *Cassibelanus*, 534 tons, and *Her Majesty*, 1,112 tons, seeds at £3 per ton. Liverpool.—*Feronia*, 1,250 tons, cotton £2 15s. to £3, seeds £2 12s. 6d., *Cameronian*, 890 tons, (to arrive,) full cargo £2 17s. 6d., *Protector*, 1,272 tons, cotton £2 15s., seeds £2 12s. 6d., *Recorder*, seeds £2 15s. Cochin, Colombo and London.—*Westminster*, 731 tons, full cargo, oil, &c., £3,500 lump sum, to fill up at Colombo if required upon payment of 5s. per ton additional freight.

The market closes quiet, European houses awaiting the arrival of English advices. Our quotations are—

Liverpool, Cotton..............	£2 15s. 0d. to £2 17s. 6d.	
Seeds	£2 12s. 6d. to £2 15s. 0d.	
London, Cotton..................	£2 15s. 0d. Nominal.	
Seeds	£2 12s. 6d. to £2 15s. 0d.	
China..........................	Nominal.	

—Bombay Saturday Review.]

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, repayable on demand, at 2 per cent. per annum.

On Deposits for 3 months certain 3 per cent. per annum.
Do. " 6 " " 5 " "
Do. " 12 " " 6 " "

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London, at 6	months' sight	2s.	0½d. per Rupee.	
Ditto	at 4	ditto	2s. 0½d.	do.
Ditto	at 3	ditto	2s. 0d.	do.
Ditto	at 2	ditto	1s. 11¾d.	do.
Ditto	at 1	ditto	1s. 11¾d.	do.
Ditto	Sight	ditto	1s. 11¾d.	do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government and other Securities per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account or remitted home in the Bank's Bills, also without charge.

On Interest, or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by Sale, ½ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent. Commission.

Hours of business..........10 A. M. to 4 P. M.
Saturdays ....10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

EDWIN HEYCOCK,
Manager.

Bombay, 10th January 1862.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA.

HEAD OFFICE BOMBAY.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding 50,000, repayable on demand .... 2 per ct. per ann.
Fixed Deposits for 6 months......................... 5 do. do.
Ditto do. 12 do.................................. 6 do. do.
No Cheques paid, or Cash received, under Rs. 20.

CASH CREDITS.

On Government Securities .... 8 per cent.
On other Securities .... 9 do.

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London, at 6	months' sight	....	2s. 0½d. per Rupee	
Ditto	3	ditto	1s. 11¾d.	do.
Ditto	2	ditto	1s. 11¾d.	do.
Ditto	1	ditto	1s. 11¾d.	do.
Ditto	on demand	....	1s. 11¾d.	do.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock, and other Securities, ½ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills, also without charge.

On Interest, or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by sale ½ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody, ¼ per cent. commission.

Hours of business............................ 10 to 4 o'clock.
Saturdays.. 10 to 1 do.

ROBERT ANGUS,
Manager.

Bombay, 16th January 1862.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank grants Drafts on London, and on Scotland and Ireland, also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange :—

On London, at 6	months' sight	2s. 0½d. per Rupee.	
"	4	do.	2s. 0½d. "
"	3	do.	2s. 0d. "
"	2	do.	1s. 11¾d. "
"	1	do.	1s. 11¾d. "
"	On demand		1s. 11¾d. "
On Scotland		do.	1s. 11¾d. "
On Ireland		do.	1s. 11¾d. "
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe, Overland, at 1 day's sight			1s. 11¾d. "

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank also purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Canton, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, and Mauritius.

Bills collected at any of the above places at an uniform charge including postages, of one per cent.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Accounts .... 2 per cent.
On Deposits payable on demand, subject to a commission of ¼ per cent. on amounts withdrawn .... 4 "
Deposits for 3 months .... 4 "
Do. do. 6 do. .... 5 "
Do do. 12 do. .... 6 "

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or on Deposits over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.
No cheques paid or cash received under Rs. 20.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realises Interest and Dividends thereon on the following terms :—

If to be remitted in the Bank's Drafts, without charge.
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ½ per cent.
On returning Government Paper, or Share Certificates not of safe custody, or when sold, on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ½ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Bills, without charge.
Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities and Shares, ½ per cent.

HARRY JOHN,
Agent.

Bombay, 3rd January 1862.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER
Head Office—No. 20, Threadneedle Street, London.
Paid up Capital—£644,000.
T. A. MITCHELL, ESQ., M. P., *Chairman.*
———— *Deputy Chairman.*
London Bankers. { The Bank of England. The City Bank.
Branches and Agencies at
Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Hongkong, and Shanghai.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on THE CITY BANK, London, at the following rates viz :—

6 months' sight not under £50, at 2s. 0½d. per Rupee.
4 months' sight not under £50, at 2s. 0½d. "
3 months' sight not under £20, at 2s. 0d. "
2 months' sight not under £50, at 1s. 11¾d. "
1 month's sight not under £10, at 1s. 11¾d. "
On demand .... at 1s. 11¾d. "

All drafts to be paid for, on delivery, at the Bank's Office.

DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on Floating Deposits (CURRENT ACCOUNTS) at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and on Fixed Deposits, as follows :—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 4 per cent.
Do. 6 do. 5 "
Do. 12 do. 6 "

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank's Agency undertakes to realise Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency without charge, for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on the City Bank, London.

All Drafts, or Hoondies, forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock, and other Securities ½ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills, also without charge.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale, ½ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On delivering up of Securities, deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent. commission.

Office hours 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.; Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

ANTHONY MORRISON,
Acting Agent.

January 3rd, 1862.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE CORPORATION grant Drafts on London on Demand, and at from one day to six months' sight, and Drafts on Scotland and Ireland on demand; also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, the Continent of Europe, New York, the West Indies, Australia, New Zealand, and the Cape of Good Hope.

The Current rates of Exchange are :—

On London at 6 months' sight	....	2s. 0½d. per Rupee.	
" 4	do.	2s. 0½d.	do.
" 3	do.	2s. 0d.	do.
" 2	do.	1s. 11¾d.	do.
" 1	do.	1s. 11¾d.	do.
" on demand			
On Scotland	do.	1s. 11¾d.	do.
On Ireland	do.		
On Paris, at 3 days' sight	....	1s. 11¾d.	do.
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe		1s. 11¾d.	do.

No Drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50 Sums under £20 are only drawn for on Demand.

Drafts are also granted on Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

The Corporation purchase or collect Bills payable in Europe or in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

DEPOSITS.

The Corporation receive Deposits on the following terms :—
Repayable on demand, in sums of Rs. 100 and upwards .... 2 per ct. per annum
Do. in one sum, at 3 months' notice............ 3 " "
Do. do. 6 do. .... 4 " "
Do. do. 12 do. .... 5 " "

No interest allowed on Deposits under Rs. 1,000, nor on deposits over Rs. 50,000, *unless by special arrangement.*

REMITTANCE.

The Corporation undertake to remit money to Europe by each Overland Mail, free of charge.

Parties are requested to make all Orders or Hoondies payable to "*The Oriental Bank Corporation or Order,*" and to state distinctly the name and address of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made, (*if to a Lady, her Christian name or names in full,*) and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

COMMISSION.

The rate of Commission charged by this Agency on the purchase or sale of Government Securities negotiable in Bombay, is ½ per cent. on the amount invested or realized, and on the collection of Bills, one per cent. and Postage.

The Corporation take charge of Government Paper, Shares in the Bank of Bombay, and other local Stocks, free of all charges, and will draw Interests and Dividends on the same as they fall due, on the following terms :—

If to be remitted through the Corporation... Without charge.
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of................................ ½ per cent.
On returning Government Paper out of safe custody.. ¼ per cent.

Hours of business.............. 10 to 4 o'clock.
Saturday .... 10 to 1 do.

KURRACHEE SUB-AGENCY.

Messrs. Finlay and Co. will grant Drafts on the Corporation and negociate Bills payable in London and Bombay.
Bombay 3rd January 1862.

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED IN INDIA IN 1833.
Incorporated June 1857, *by Letters Patent under 7 and 8 Victoria, C.* 112.

HEAD OFFICE .... LONDON.
GENERAL MANAGER .... M. BALFOUR, ESQ., in India
BRANCHES AT CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, AGRA, LAHORE, KURRACHEE, UMRITSUR, SHANGHAI, and HONG-KONG.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £2,000,000 (TWO MILLIONS STERLING.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING.)
RESERVE FUND, £200,000 (TWENTY LAKS OF RUPEES.)

HEAD OFFICE LONDON.

Manager at Bombay .... H. B. MACCULLOCH, Esq.
Officiating *Manager at Calcutta* ... H. G. DUNLOP, Esq.
Manager at Madras..... E. MORRISS, Esq.
do. do. *Agra* .... W. BIRKS, Esq.
do. do. *Kurrachee*... R. E. W. BAKER, Esq.
do. do. *Lahore* ...... HECTOR GUNN, Esq.
do. do. *Umritsur* ... T. BAILEY, Esq.
do. do. *Hong-kong*... H. NOBLE, Esq.
do. do. *Shanghai* ... H. TURNER, Esq.

THE BOMBAY MANAGER of the AGRA AND U. S. BANK, LIMITED, is authorised to draw on the undermentioned establishments :—

THE LONDON & WESTMINSTER BANK.
THE ROYAL BANK OF SCOTLAND (and Branches).
THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND (and Branches).
THE NATIONAL BANK OF IRELAND (and Branches.)

THE BOMBAY BRANCH, makes advances on the pledge and deposit of Government Paper.

The Bank grants Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt and the Continent of Europe. The following are the current rates of Exchange:—

On London at 6 months' sight........................	2s. 0½d.	
4 months' sight..........................	2s. 0½d.	
3 months' sight..........................	2s.	
2 months' sight..........................	1s. 11¾d.	
1 month's sight	1s. 11¾d.	
On demand		
On Scotland	1s. 11¾d.	
On Ireland		
Circular Notes	1s. 11¾d.	

The London General Manager will generally, if desired, be prepared to discount the Bank's Bills at the current rate of the day.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable at Calcutta, Agra, Madras, Lahore, Kurrachee, Umritsur, Hong-Kong, and Shanghai.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

1. On Floating, or Current, Deposits, payable on demand of not less than Rs. 1,000, or more than Rs. 50,000 per cent. per annum.
2. On Fixed Deposits at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent per annum.
3. On Fixed Deposits at 6 months' notice, 4 per cent. per annum.
4. On Fixed Deposits at 12 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

Notice of withdrawal can be given at the time of depositing the money, or at any time thereafter.

Interest is credited to Deposit accounts half-yearly.

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Funds of all public bodies connected with the Services and of such other Societies as the Directors may consider eligible for the same privilege, will be received by the Bank at its highest rate of interest for the time being, subject to modified conditions.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off all interest deposits, and of modifying the terms thereof, on giving one month's notice.

Parties making remittances to the Banks should specify distinctly the Account or Accounts to which the same are to be credited. *Accuracy in this respect is particularly desirable.*

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge, and realizes the Interest and Dividends, for which a charge will be made of ½ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or other Securities out of safe custody, a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Bank or other Stock, ½ per cent.

To obviate disappointment to parties at a distance purchasing the Bank's Bills on England, which might reach them too late for despatch by first Mail, it is hereby notified that the Bank will, whenever so requested, transmit the first of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the correct address of the party at Home to whom the remittance is to be sent.

All Orders or Hoondies should be made payable to the Manager of the Agra & U. S. Bank, Limited, or order, and the letters enclosing them should state distinctly the name of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made, *(if to a Lady, her Christian name or names in full,)* and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

NOTICE.—The Bank will obtain registry of Promissory Notes of the several Loans of the Indian Government, and enfacement for payment of the Interest in London.

Drafts for interest on such Government Promissory Notes, on the Treasuries of Calcutta and Madras, will be received for encashment at current rates of Exchange, or for realization in India, at the Head Office of the Bank in London, where constituents can also deposit their securities for safe custody.

Parties are requested to address "*The Manager of the Agra and United Service Bank, Limited, Bombay,*" and to make all Orders or Hoondies payable to him.

A Branch of the Bank has been lately established at Kurrachee Mr. R. E. W. Baker, Manager) for the transaction of business in all its Branches.

H. B. MACCULLOCH,
Manager.

Bombay, 6th January 1862.

Shipping Intelligence.

BOMBAY.

Arrivals.

DATE	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	FROM
Jan. 18	Mohidin Sumdanee...	Nacoda	Calicut 30 Dec.
	Rubin	Rice............	Liverpool 27 July.
	Lancefield (s)	Hatchison ...	Hongkong 1 Jan.
	Lowjee Family (s)...	Ellison.........	Surat.
	Falkland (sloop)	Fraser	Sadashewghur.
19	Victoria (s)	Chitty	Kurrachee 15 Jan.
	Maharaj (s)	Parker..........	Surat 18 Jan.

INTELLIGENCE.—Per steamer *Lancefield*, from Hongkong.—Experienced fine weather throughout. On the 7th instant, spoke the ship *Swithamly*, from Liverpool, bound to Kurrachee. On the 8th instant, spoke the ship *Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy*, bound to Bombay.

Departures.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	TO
Jan. 18	Windsor Castle	Pryce	London via Coast.
	Johnstone Castle (s)..	Main	Kurrachee.
19	Elphinstone (s)	Taunton	Surat.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per steamer *Lancefield*, from Hongkong.—Mr. Coutts; Mr. Hilbling; and Mr. Gossett.

Per steamer *Lowjee Family*, from Surat.—3 natives.

Per H. M.'s steamer *Victoria*, from Kurrachee.—Lieut. Huyshe; Captain Dison; Quarter Master Correll; 34 men, 7 women and 7 children of H. M.'s various Regiment.

Per steamer *Maharaj*, from Surat.—Major Evans; Mr. James; Mr. Brown; Mr. Scoble; Dr. and Mrs. White, and child; Mr. Manning, and 111 natives.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

Per steamer *Johnstone Castle*, to Kurrachee.—Mrs. Vinay; Mr. D. McPerson; Mr. Ardaseer Jamsetjee; Mr. Nusserwanjee Heerjee; Mr. Rustomjee Ardaseer; and 27 natives.

Per steamer *M. S. Elphinstone*, to Surat.—100 natives.

Port Clearance.

The ship *Rosalie*, W. Williams, bound Liverpool, to obtained her port clearance on Saturday last.

Commenced Loading.

The following vessels began to load on Saturday last:
Ship *Agricola*, for London.
Steamer *Pearl*, for Colombo.
Ship *Westminster*, for Cochin.
Ship *Japan*, for Mauritius.

IMPORT MANIFESTS.

From Calcutta.

Ramillies.—693 bales Gunnies, 3,945 bags Sugar, 3,377 bags Rice, 9 cases Merchandise.

DAILY EXPORTS.

BOMBAY, Saturday, 18th January 1862.

For London.

Agricola.—121 pieces Ebony Wood, 360 cwt., Withuldass Goculdass.

Gosforth.—400 bags Saltpetre, 680 I. maunds, Vizbhoocundass Hurribhoy; 180 pieces E. Teeth, 109 cwt. 10 lbs., Fernandize.

Gibson Craig.—50 cases Olibanum, 111 cwt., Bhimjee Samjee.

Caroline Agnes.—2 cases Sundries, Jaffer Sullimon.

Castilian.—3 cases Indian Condiments, W. Turner.

For Liverpool.

Rosalie.—2 cases Sundries, Lyon Brothers and Co.

Uncas.—200 bags Linseed, 300 cwt., Campbell Mitchell and Co.; 100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Goculdass Cullianjee; 175 bales Cotton, 612¼ cwt., Luckmechund Nursy Sons.

Herald.—720 bags Linseed, 1,080 cwt., Merwanjee Framjee; 790 bundles Coir Yarn, 175 cwt., Dewsy Hunsraz.

Startled Fawn.—34 bags Rapeseed, 51 cwt., Sorabjee Framjee and Co.; 240 bags Country Galls, 300 cwt., Jairam Visram; 600 bags Linseed, 900 cwt., J. P. Cornforth and Co.; 550 bags Teelseed, 825 cwt., Killick Nixon and Co.

Silisia.—845 bundles Coir Yarn, 100 cwt., Megjee Luckoo and Co.

Amoor.—1,000 bundles Coir Yarn, 90 cwt., Mungesh Pandoorung.

Protector.—400 bags Linseed, 600 cwt., Nanjee Toolsidass; 1,334 bags Linseed, 2,001 cwt.; 216 bags Sursee Seed, 342 cwt., Dewjee Kessowjee.

Queen of the North.—150 bales Cotton, 525 cwt., D. H. Cama and Co.

For Belle Isle.

Esperance.—Loose Buffaloe Horns, 75 cwt., Vullubdass Munguldass.

For Hull.

Frenchman.—43 bales Cotton, 168 cwt., Nensy Cuma.

For Mauritius.

Perry.—57 packages Dry Fish, 35¼ cwt., Esmal Ahmud Moonsy; 105 packages Salted Fish, 131¼ cwt., Mitha Munjee.

Japan.—Loose Dry Fish, 200 cwt., Woosman Voyadiua and Co.

For Ceylon.

Steamer *Pearl.*—16 packages Indian Oilmanstores, C. Mackay.

BENGAL.

ARRIVAL.—January 8, Ship *Waverly*, Henry, from Colombo 11th December.

MADRAS.

DEPARTURE.—January 11, Screw Steamer *Coringa*, Gray, to Rangoon via Northern Ports.

Naval and Military Gazette.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.

16th January.—Major A. Crawford, retired proceeding to Europe, from Ahmedabad.

18th Do.—Lieut. St. Paul, 23rd Regt. N. L. I., to join, from Tanna.

DEPARTURES.

17th January.—Lieut. G. Erskine, 1st Poona Horse, to join, to Malligaum.

18th Do.—Captain J. T. Newall, Staff Corps, on medical certificate, to England.

Do.—Major H. Green, C.B., Staff Corps, on duty, to Kurrachee.

Do.—Major M. Green, C.B., Staff Corps, on duty, to Kurrachee.

Do.—Lieut. J. R. Lee, 1st European Fusiliers, on leave, to Poona.

Do.—Inspector General of Hospitals A. H. Leith, Medical Department, on duty, to Belgaum.

Do.—Captain Bourdillon, Pension Paymaster, to Dapoolee.

19th Do.—Lieut. F. J. Sherlock, 72nd Highlanders, on duty, to Khandalla.

Do.—Lieut. J. S. King, 56th Regt., on duty, to Khandalla.

Do.—Captain J. Scott, Line Adjutant, on duty, to Amednuggur.

GARRISON ORDERS.

BY BRIGADIER J. LIDDELL, C.B.

Bombay, Saturday, 18th January 1862.

1. Thursday will be the holiday for the ensuing week.
2. The Committee of Survey for the ensuing week will be composed as follows :—
President.—Captain Berthon, 18th Regt. N. I.
Members.—One Subaltern from 33rd Regt., and one Subaltern from 18th Regt. N. I.
3. The European Garrison Court Martial, of which Major Whitehill, 23rd Regt. N. L. I., is President, will re-assemble on Monday next the 20th instant, at the same time and place for the trial of Private Scott, 33rd Regt.
4. A Committee composed, as follows, will assemble at the orderly room, Colaba Sanitarium, on Monday next the 20th instant, at 11 A. M., to verify and record the services, conduct, character and cause of discharge of Serjeant Henry Pearce, 1st Fusiliers :—
President.—Lieut. Colonel Petrie, Royal Artillery.
Members.—One Subaltern from 18th Regt. N. I., and Adjutant from 18th Regt. N. I.

Bombay, Sunday, 19th January 1862.

The 23rd Regt. N. L. I., the Officer for the Castle Guard tomorrow.

The 23rd Regt. N. L. I., the Adjutant for the day.

The Guard at the Castle Gate will be furnished tomorrow by H. M.'s 33rd Regiment.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjutant General's Office, Poona, 17th January 1862.

Captain W. H. F. Sykes, 3rd Regiment Light Cavalry, is placed on General Duty Poona Division.

Mary, widow of the late Gunner Henry Galvin, and Euphemia, widow of the late Rough Rider George Colclough, of the Regiment of Artillery, are admitted to the benefits of Lord Clive's Fund, on a monthly stipend of Rupees 3, annas 11, and pies 8, each, commencing from six months from the death of their husband's decease.

The undermentioned men are transfered to the Corps of Sappers and Miners :—
Private Luximon Power, 15th Regiment N. I.
Private Rama Purrob, 24th Regiment N. I.
Privates Ittoba Scinda and Ballo Scinda, 28th Regiment N. I.

Ensign H. A. Laye, doing duty with the 1st European Regiment (Fusiliers) is attached to the 9th Regiment N. I. from the 24th instant and directed to join.

With reference to the 3rd Article of the Amended articles of war for Native Troops published to the Army in G. G. O. the Commander-In-Chief directs that Commanding Officers of Native Regiments shall forward with their monthly returns due on the 1st of each month a Roll in the following form of the Native Soldiers of the Regiments under their respective Commands, who may have been discharged during the preceding Month under the provisions of the above article of war.

The attention of Officers Commanding Corps is also called to G. G. O. No. 709 of the 24th December 1861, authorizing Commanding Officers to dispose summarily of the cases of Native Soldiers who are reported physically unfit for the Service under the 5th para of which order certain documents connected with such cases are to be attached to Monthly Returns, a Register Roll should also accompany these documents.

Regiment N. I.—Return of Men of the above named Regiment who have been dismissed from the service under the 3rd Article of War of the amended Articles of War for the Native Army between the 1st of and the 186 .

(Station and date)

Number.	Rank and Name.	Country.	Village.	Date of Enlistment.	Actual Service. Years	Actual Service. Days	General Character to be briefly but distinctly stated.	Cause of dismissal and date to be carefully stated.	Remarks.

BENGAL.

(From the Calcutta Gazette, January 11.*)*

Dr. H. M. Cannon is appointed to be Superintendent of the Lucknow Jail and Inspector of Prisons in Oudh.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following appointments :—

Lieutenant C. C. Taylor, late 56th Native Infantry, to officiate as Assistant to the Agent to the Governor General for the States of Rajpootana.

Lieutenant E. B. Ward, late 48th Native Infantry, to be an Assistant Superintendent of Police in Oudh.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint Dr. J. Ogilvy to the permanent Medical charge of the Meywar Agency.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following appointments in the Mysore Commission, consequent on the retirement of Lieutenant-Colonel J. F. Porter, Superintendent of the Nuggur Division, and of Major F. Cunningham, Superintendent of the Chittledroog Division :—

Captain H. M. Elliott, Superintendent of Coorg, to be Superintendent of the Chittledroog Division, vice Major F. Cunningham.

Lieutenant A. C. Hay, Third Assistant, to be Superintendent of the Nuggur Division, vice Lieutenant-Colonel J. F. Porter.

Captain A. J. Bruce, Fourth Assistant, to be Third Assistant, and to continue to act as Second Assistant during Major Brockman's absence.

Captain J. M. McHutchin, Junior Assistant, to be Superintendent of Coorg.

Lieutenant J. A. Campbell, Junior Assistant, to be Fourth Assistant, and to officiate as Superintendent of Astagram.

Lieutenant T. G. Clark, Junior Assistant, to officiate as Third Assistant.

Lieutenant W. Hill, Junior Assistant, to officiate as Fourth Assistant.

Mr. L. Ricketts, Officiating Junior Assistant, to be a Junior Assistant.

No. 28.—The following paragraphs of a Military Letter from the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India. No. 461, dated 30th November 1861, are published for general information :—

1. "I have received and considered in Council your letter No. 148, dated 31st July 1861, in which you enquire whether, in case of the death of an Officer of the Staff Corps, who originally belonged to the British Service, any provision will be made for his family."

2. I have to inform you in answer that to the widows and families of such Officers, pensions will be granted not less than those to which they would be entitled under the provisions of the Royal Warrant of June 15th, 1855.

3. It remains to be decided from what funds these pensions will be provided."

No. 29.—The following paragraphs of a Military Letter from the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, No. 462, dated 30th November 1861, and the Royal Warrant therein referred to are published in General Orders :—

1. "I forward with this Despatch copies of a Royal Warrant, dated the 30th October 1861, modifying the conditions under which, according to the Warant of 1st July 1848, a discharged Limited Service Soldier shall be permitted, on re-enlistment, to reckon his former service.

2. The present Warrant has been made applicable to India, and you are authorized, therefore, to publish it in General Orders and to give effect to its provisions."

No. 30.—Under the authority of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to confer the Honorary Rank of Assistant Surgeon, from the 3rd itstant,* on Pensioned Apothecary James Watson, attached to the Calcutta Police Hospital.

His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following promotions in the Public Works Department, with effect from the 1st November 1891 :—

Major F. N. Smith, Madras Staff Corps, Second Class Deputy Controller and Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Pegu, to be a First Class Deputy Controller and Examiner of Accounts. This promotion is given on account of Major Smith's excellent management of the Pegu Office of Account.

To be Executive Engineer of the Third Class.

Lieutenant H. H. Foord, 16th Madras Native Infantry, Jaulna Division.

To be Assistant Engineer, First Class.

Lieutenant H. R. Faber, Madras Engineers, Nagpore Eastern Road Division.

Captain F. Cobbe, Madras Artillery, Executive Engineer of the Third Class and Assistant to the Chief Engineer of the Central Provinces, is promoted to the grade of Executive Engineer of the Second Class, with effect from the 18th January 1861.

* Date of receipt of the Despatch from the Secretary of State.

COLONELS' ALLOWANCES.

(From the Calcutta Gazette, Jan. 11.*)*

The following paragraphs of a Military Letter from the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, No. 467, dated 3rd December 1861, are published for general information :—

8. "As regards the succession to Colonel's Allowance, I entirely agree with you that it is most desirable to make some definite announcement to the Officers of the Army.

9. In my Despatch No. 27 of 18th January 1861, paragraph 30, I stated that the number of Staff Corps Officers in receipt of Colonel's Allowance "can only be filled up as the establishment of Colonels on the old footing diminishes, so that the aggregate number of Officers receiving Colonel's Allowace at one time shall never exceed the regulated number of Colonel's Allowance for each presidency."

10. It has been since provided in connexion with the retiring scheme detailed in my Despatch No. 320 of 10th August last, that the names of Lieutenant-Colonels accepting that scheme shall remain in italics on the general lists of "Field Officers Regimentally," to regulate the successsion to Colonel's Allowance of those who do not accept the increased pension, so that one Colonel's Allowance will eventually be struck off for each retired Lieutenant-Colonel who would have attained it had he remained on the Effective List, the number of Colonels in the receipt of that allowance being however, never brought below the proportion they now bear to the nnmber of Officers remaining on the entire list, general and regimental.

11. It may safely be calculated that, under the operation of this measure, there will be a reserve of Colonel's Allowances in the Cavalry and Infantry arms of each Presidency, available for the Senior Officers of the Staff Corps, and probably to a much greater extent than will be required for that purpose.

12. Her Majesty's Government have therefore decided that Colonel's Allowances shall at once be assigned to the several Staff Corps in the proportion of one Colonel's Allowance to every thirty Officers who have actually joined the Staff Corps.

13. To these allowances, Officers who have attained the rank of Colonel in the Army, and have served no less than twelve years in the substantive rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, will succeed according to seniority as Lieutenant-Colonels, until the proposed establishment is completed to the relative strength of one in thirty Officers of all ranks.

14. The necessity for a qualifying term of service will then cease, and Officers will succeed by seniority as vacancies occur.

15. Her Majesty's Government have further resolved that, upon succession to Colonel's Allowance, Officers of the Staff Corps shall vacate the appointment they then hold, being, however, eligible for re-appointment or employment in any other position at the discretion of their respective Governments, and with the sanction of Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India in Council.

16. Officers holding appointments, the tenure of which is limited to five years, will not be required to vacate, on attaining to the Colonel's Allowance, before the expiration of that period.

18. The fourth subject is the position and pay of a Captain in the Staff Corps, being a Major-General in the Army

19. The expressions in the Staff Corps Warrant may not be sufficiently definite, and I have, therefore, to explain to you that, in order to entitle an Officer of the rank of Major-General to the unemployed pay specified in the Warrant for that rank, he must have actually served not loss than six years in the substantive rank of Field Officer, the above six years being inclusive of any time he shall have been obliged to pass upon half-pay in consequence of ill-health contracted in the service (as established by a Board of Medical Officers), or in consequence of wounds received in action.

20. Other Officers (of the Staff Corps) holding substantive rank in that Corps as Lieutenant-Colonel (whether he have the Brevet-rank of Colonel or not), Major, Captain, or Lieutenant, will draw only the pay of their respective ranks.

21. The last subject mentioned in your Despatch has reference to the request of certain Officers to be allowed the 50lb. extra pension, in anticipation of retirement in completing the required term of service.

22. Among the questions and replies lately published by you (No. 70), inquiry was made with reference to Officers who might still have a few months to serve, but without reference to such service being required in India or allowable in Europe. You decided in the negative, and your reply has had my approval. You now recommend that it be allowed in the case of Officers who are so situated as to be in a position to complete their time in England.

23. I cannot observe that this one class of Officers have more claim to a relaxation of the rule in their favor than the other. Under the regulation of the service, Officers are required to serve a given number of years for a given pension, such period of service being inclusive of a stated amount of leave. It has suited the convenience of one Officer to take that leave, and he may have two years more to serve in India.

24. Another has chosen not yet to take his leave; he may have two years more to serve in England, if he pleases. As far as the interests of Government are concerned, it may be more expedient to relax the rule in question in favor of the latter; but in point of equity, I do not consider that he has more claim to the indulgence than the former.

25. I must, therefore, reluctantly decline to accede to your recommendation, that the rule should be relaxed in the manner and to the extent proposed."

Government Notifications.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

In consideration of the Charitable Dispensary at Poona having been endowed by the late Khan Bahadoor Pestonjee Sorabjee, the Honorable the Governor in Council has been pleased to permit the Dispensary to be designated "The Khan Bahadoor Pestonjee Sorabjee's Poona Charitable Dispensary," and to appoint the following gentlemen as the Managing Committee of the Dispensary :—

President.—Collector and Magistrate of Poona.
Vice-President.—Khan Bahadoor Pudomjee Pestonjee.
Members.—Hoozoor Deputy Collector.
" Principal Sudder Ameen.
" Reverend James McDougall.
" Civil Surgeon, *Secretary.*

By order,
A. D. ROBERTSON,
Acting Chief Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, 10th January 1862.

Sporting Gazette.

GYMKHANA.

The races announced to come off on Saturday afternoon on the beach at Back-bay took place in accordance therewith and were run in the following order. The first race was "For Tattoos," in which *Punch* and *Cupid* started. *Punch* came in first hard pressed by *Cupid*. *Unknown* did not start in this heat.

The next race was the Harness race, for which five horses started. It was won with ease by *Peter*.

This was an excellent race, for until within fifty yards of the winning post, the whole of the horses were together, so that it was quite impossible up to that time to say which was the best horse.

The "Second heat of the Tattoos" was the next race in which *Cupid* and *Unknown* only ran. *Punch* could not be made to start, consequently he was distanced. This is a failure peculiar to this horse, there is always a great difficulty in getting him off. *Unknown* did not start in the first heat, he was however allowed to run for the other heats for the amusement of the public, with the understanding that he would not be allowed to win. *Cupid* was most decidedly the best horse, and is perhaps as good a Tattoo as ever ran on any course in India with the exception of *Willy* and perhaps, *Deceiver*.

The next race was for all horses. Four started, this was an excellent race, *Penny Whistle* came in first, *Sealed Pattern* second, *Jewel* third, and *Mahomed* fourth.

This closed the day's racing. We hear that there has been a protest sent in against the winner of the second race, but the decision of the committee was given at the time, they declared that *Cupid* was the winner. *Unknown* did not start in the first heat, it was run by *Cupid* and *Punch*. In the second heat *Cupid* and *Unknown* went to the starting post, but *Punch* would not start, the word "off" was given when *Unknown* and *Cupid* started; the owner of *Cupid* claimed the race as both *Unknown* and *Punch* not having started in either of the heats were distanced, *Cupid* had to walk over the course for the third heat.

Letters to the Editor.

CHOLERA MIXTURE.

SIR,—The following simple "mixture" has been administered by a friend of mine in several cases of Cholera, and found to have effected successful and speedy cures, which I have much pleasure in describing for general information, with a hope that it may, when made use of, be found to prove *generally* so.

Immediately after the vomiting commences, mix well together the yolk, (not the white) of an egg and a desert-spoonfull of turpentine and give the sufferer to swallow, repeating similar doses at each time the vomiting returns. I am assured that seldom or ever will more than two or three doses be required, and in one or two instances one dose alone has sufficed. • A few drops of laudanum will assist in checking the purging no doubt.

This being such a cheap and easily procurable remedy that the poorest of beings can provide himself with it. Should this mixture obtain a few fair trials, I should be glad to see it publicly reported upon.

ROBERT.

Bombay, 16th Jan. 1862.

A NUISANCE.

SIR,—I had the pleasure of visiting the Bandstand of this "great emporium of Western India" on Saturday last, and was delighted to find that the public so fully appreciate the kindness of the authorities in allowing the band to play for their amusement. It was a goodly sight to see the number of handsome conveyances with their precious freights, and the hundreds of pedestrians and equestrians promenading round the stand to the enchanting sounds of the music. But on advancing nearer, I was horribly disgusted to observe several *gentlemen!* with lighted cigars in their mouths, puffing away as if their very lives depended upon the "obnoxious weed." There is time and place for all things—surely the Band stand above all places should be free from this nuisance. This is the first public place in India in which I observed this gross indelicacy—for I can call it by no gentle term—tolerated. Why do such a large number of ladies and gentlemen with their children meet here, but to enjoy the fresh air, and the sweet music. The smoke must be offensive to ladies, and sickening to children—moreover it is an insult to the Parsee community to be puffing tobacco smoke in their faces, and the only plea that can be urged is, that it is a public place, and *gentlemen* can do as they like. But will society countenance this?

I observe that several Police Peons are stationed here to preserve the public peace; it is to be hoped that the Deputy Commissioner will extend his instructions to them, to turn out from the vicinity of the Band stand all those found smoking—he will then be only doing his duty in preserving the public comfort—and he will be rewarded with the thanks of the community. Would these *would-be gentlemen!* dare to light a cigar in a ball room or in a drawing-room? Then why should the nuisance be tolerated in such a public place as the Band-stand, where all classes meet for recreation and amusement?

OBSERVER.

18th January 1862.

Births, Marriages, & Deaths.

No notice of a Domestic Occurrence can be inserted unless authenticated by the names and address of the sender.

BOMBAY.

DEATHS—
At Bombay, on the 19th January, Joseph, the infant son of Mr. and Mrs. James Watson.
At Girgaum, on the 17th January, Mr. William James Kenderdine, Mint Engineer, aged 46 years.

MADRAS.

BIRTH—
At Bangalore, on the 11th January, the wife of Dr. J. Houston, Garrison Assistant Surgeon, of a daughter.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

OVERLAND MAIL.

THE Overland Mail per P. and O. Co.'s Steamer will be closed on MONDAY the 27th January, at 4 o'clock P. M. An After Packet will be kept open on payment of the usual Fee of 8 annas (which must be prepaid by Stamps), until 5 o'clock P. M. No Registered Letters will be received for the After Packet.

POSTAGE.

	Viâ Marseilles.	*Viâ Southampton.*
Weight under ¼ ounce......Rs.	0 6 0	......
" ½ " ...... "	0 8 0	Rs. 0 4 0
" ¾ " ...... "	0 14 0	......
" 1 " ...... "	1 0 0	" 0 8 0
" 2 " ...... "	2 0 0	" 1 0 0

CHINA MAIL.

The Post Office Packets for CEYLON, PENANG, SINGAPORE and HONGKONG, per P. & O. Co.'s Steamer will be closed on TUESDAY the 28th January, at 6 o'clock P. M. A Packet for late Letters will be kept open on payment of the usual fee, until 7 A. M. on the 29th January.

Letters, &c. for AUSTRALIA will be despatched by this opportunity.

SCINDE MAIL.

The Mails for KURRACHEE AND SIND, per Steamer "GOVERNOR HIGGINSON," will be closed 12 hours after the arrival of the next Overland Mail.

MUSCAT MAIL.

The Mails for MUSCAT, per Gunja "NURSINGPARSAD," will be closed THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 20th instant, at 1 o'clock P. M.

PERSIAN GULF MAIL.

The Mails for PERSIAN GULF, per Bugla "FUTTEL KARIM" will be closed THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 20th instant, at 2 o'clock P. M.

ADEN AND MACKA MAIL.

The Mails, for ADEN AND MACKA, per Bugla "FUTTEL KAIR," will be closed THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 20th instant, at 1 o'clock P. M.

DATES OF DEPARTURE OF MAILS FOR SUEZ AND CHINA DURING THE YEAR 1862.

TO SUEZ AND ENGLAND		TO GALLE AND CHINA.	
January	27th.	January	29th.
February	12th, 27th.	February	14th, 1st.
March	12th, 27th.	March	14th, 29th.
April	12th, 27th.	April	14th, 29th.
May	12th, 24th.	May	14th, 29th.
June	12th, 27th.	June	14th, 29th.
July	12th, 27th.	July	14th, 29th.
August	12th, 27th.	August	14th, 29th.
September	12th, 27th.	September	14th, 29th.
October	12th, 27th.	October	14th, 29th.
November	12th, 27th.	November	14th, 29th.
December	12th, 27th.	December	14th, 29th.

CALENDAR.—JANUARY 1862.

Last Qr. ....Thursday 23d. 11h. 28.5m. A. M.
New Moon ....Thursday 30d. 7h. 40.8m. A. M.

Days.	Date.	Sundays, Festivals, &c.	Sun Rises	Sun Sets.	High Water at Bombay. Morn.	High Water at Bombay. Even.	Evening Gun-Fire, Shore Gun.
			h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	
Mon.	20		6 38	5 44	1 39	1 54	Date 17th Jan. Time—7h. 57m. 45s.
Tues.	21		6 38	5 44	2 20	2 31	
Wed.	22		6 38	5 46	3 7	3 18	
Thur.	23		6 37	5 47	4 8	4 18	
Fri.	24		6 37	5 48	5 23	5 35	
Sat.	25	Conversion of St. Paul.	5 37	5 48	6 48	7 0	
Sun.	26	3d Sunday after Epiphany.	5 37	5 49	8 10	8 26	

CHRONOLOGY OF REMARKABLE EVENTS.

Monday 20*th.*—Jamaica Assembly first met, 1664.
Tuesday, 21*st.*—Australia colonised, 1788.—Bartolini, the sculptor died, 1850.—Battle of Goojerat, 1859.
Wednesday, 22*nd.*—Byron born, 1783.—Surrender of Mooltan 1849.
Thursday, 23*rd.*—Pitt died, 1806.—Duke of Kent died, 1820.—Commercial Treaty between France and England signed, 1860.
Friday, 24*th.*—Frederick the Great born, 1712.—Fox born, 1749.
Saturday, 25*th.*—Shah Allum defeated at Patna, 1761.—The Burns Centenary, 1856.
Sunday, 26*th.*—Dr. Jenner died, 1823.—Marriage of the Princess Royal and Prince Frederick William of Prussia, 1858.

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

Undelivered Messages in the Bombay Government, Telegraph Office, on the 19*th January* 1862.

2115 Nudooilagata Moosa.
2205 Mrs. Mew.

NOTICE.

THERE will be no Public Breakfast at Malabar Point on SATURDAY, the 18*th instant. The Governor's next Public breakfast will be at Malabar Point on THURSDAY, the* 23*rd instant, at the usual hour.*

J. CLERK, Captain,
A. D. C.

LATEST DATES RECEIVED IN BOMBAY.

ENGLAND	3 Dec.	CEYLON	29 Dec.
FRANCE	3 Dec.	CHINA	15 Dec.
MALTA	9 Dec.	SINGAPORE	22 Dec.
ALEXANDRIA	11 Dec.	PENANG	25 Dec.
SUEZ	13 Dec.	CALCUTTA	11 Jan.
ADEN	19 Dec.	MADRAS	14 Jan.
MAURITIUS	6 Dec.	N. W. PROVINCES	11 Jan.
CAPE	5 Nov.	SCINDE—KURRACHEE	15 Jan.
AUSTRALIA	25 Nov.	PUNJAUB	11 Jan.
BANGALORE	10 Jan.	RANGOON	17 Dec.

THE Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, JANUARY 20, 1862.

SINCE our last publication we received papers from Calcutta to the 11th instant, from Madras to the 14th, from Kurrachee to the 15th, and Poona of Saturday last.

THE steamer *Pekin*, left Galle for Bombay, on Friday last at 7-15 P. M.

The steamer *Orissa* from Bombay, anchored at Galle on Saturday last, at 11-30.

The steamer *Lady Jocelyn*, left Madras for London, on Saturday last at 2-5.

The steamer *Nubia*, left Galle for Suez, on Saturday last at 1-30.

THE Mails for Aden and Macka per Bugla *Futtel Khair* will be closed today at one o'clock P. M.

THE Mails for Persian Gulf per Bugla *Futtel Kirim* will be closed today at two o'clock P. M.

THE Mails for Muscat per *Gunja Nursingpursad* will be closed today at one o'clock P. M.

THE fifth Lecture of Dr. Birdwood on Botany, will be delivered this evening in the Durbar Room, Town Hall, at 8 o'clock P. M.

THE Governor General has declared the Delhi Prize money, now in course of payment, to be exempt from the operation of the Income Tax.

THE Secretary of State for India has sanctioned the temporary appointment of four additional judges, of whom one will be a barrister, to work off the arrears of the Calcutta Sudder Court.

A SUB-ASSISTANT Surgeon on the Bengal medical establishment having refused to proceed and join his appointment at Seebsaugor, has been dismissed from the service.

SIR ALEXANDER GRANT'S Lecture on "How the Romans governed their Dependencies" was delivered before the members of the Mechanics Institution on Friday night. It comprised a general sketch of the colonial policy and government of Rome, and in its applications to the English Government of this country. The suggestions were liberal and forcibly stated. We hope that the lecture will be published.

THE following Statement of Cash Balances, in the Government Treasuries in India, at the close of the month of November last, contrasted with that of the previous years, is copied from the *Calcutta Gazette* :—

	1859 Nov.	1860 Nov.	1861 Nov.
	Co.'s Rs.	Co.'s Rs.	Co.'s Rs.
Govt. of India............	3,93,74,855	3,47,25,652	4,86,82,451
" Bengal	1,12,98,730	1,21,10,250	1,52,06,465
" N. W. Provinces	2,07,65,915	2,62,48,078	2,83,24,924
" Punjaub	1,48,58,095	1,05,33,867	86,03,709
" Madras	1,56,69,558	1,02,06,756	1,62,22,678
" Bombay.........	3,11,81,762	2,70,81,775	3,64,16,214
Total...	13,31,48,915	12,09,06,378	15,34,55,541

THE outturn of the Opium Sales, says the *Bengal Hurkaru*, "have as yet falsified the calculations of Mr. Laing, but it is expected that the largeness of the crop will more than make up for the fall in prices, and so far as the general Revenue is concerned, the gain in Stamps will compensate far more than the loss under the former head. Taking all things into account, we have reason to believe that the receipts of the year will fully balance the estimates, and if all the troops that India can spare are allowed to return home, we might look forward to the now unhappily rare example of a surplus."

THE Bengal Printing Company have declared a dividend of six per cent. on the last half year making in all 17-2-0 per cent. for the whole year. The Directors "hope to prove to Government that it will be far more advantageous to Government to employ private Presses than the present costly Printing Establishments connected with Government Offices, in which materials are purchased at exorbitant prices, and compositors paid far beyond the market rate of labour."

THE Rules for the conduct of business by the Council of the Governor of Bombay at meetings of that Council held for the purpose of making laws and regulations were issued in a *Government Gazette Extraordinary* on Saturday. Elsewhere, in today's paper, we publish them entire.

It is proposed that there shall be two ordinary sessions of the Council in the course of a year. One is to meet on the 15th December, the other on 15th July, and each is expected to last for about six weeks. In that time no doubt we can have as many laws made for us as we shall want. One danger is that we may have too many. We hope the Council will not be led away by the desire of seeming to do something to propitiate public favor to do anything rather than nothing. It was a remark of Lord Melbourne's that when people said, "something must be done," and no one knew exactly what, something very absurd was the result. No small part of the modern legislation of England, certainly that which appears most conspicuously in the history of the last thirty years, has been merely the abrogation of laws passed in former times. Though legislation can be very mischievous, it is not much that it can do for the benefit of mankind.

How small of all that human hearts endure
That part which laws or kings can cause or cure!

The chief purpose for which local legislative bodies have been called into existence in India in our time is to impose local taxes for the purposes of local improvements; but though they should exercise those functions ever so wisely they may not be popular proportionally, for the taxes will come first, and the improvements afterwards.

As might have been expected the Governor reserves to himself all substantial power in the deliberations of the Council. Even strangers are only to be admitted on his order, and as application for orders of admission is to be made to "the Secretary," we presume those orders are to be in writing and are to be available only for a single meeting each. This will certainly have a tendency to make the popular audience few, if not fit. We should have thought every Member of Council might have been permitted to grant orders of admission as is the case with members of Parliament. "A Secretary, under-Secretary or Assistant Secretary must be present at every meeting of Council," but it is not said who those officers are to be. Perhaps it is to be left to the Council to nominate them, but that is not very likely. The Secretary is to prepare an abstract of the proceedings for publication, and in the absence of good reporting in Bombay, we do not object to this,—indeed are rather thankful for it. Still we expect permanent standing orders of admission for half a dozen of our reporters, who will do the best they can, and we undertake to be responsible for their good behaviour.

THE following is a copy of the memorial addresssed by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce to the Secretary of State for India and to the Governor General of India in Council :—

THE RESPECTFUL MEMORIAL OF THE BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

SHEWETH,—That whilst Bombay is the greatest Port of Western India, already possessing an aggregate annual commerce of about forty million pounds sterling, it is at present absolutely in a defenceless state and liable to destruction by the ships of any enemy.

That this commerce is carried on by means of shipping whose annual aggregate capacity amounts to about 770,000 tons, but, although the harbour of Bombay is the only one of Western India in which ships can refit, they are exposed in it to the attacks of any privateer, and liable to be burnt, sunk, or plundered by any armed vessel under a hostile flag.

That your Memorialists whilst hopefully trusting in the maintenance of peace, would earnestly condemn the apathetic confidence that may expose them to the consequences of war.

That such a misfortune as the bombardment of Bombay, recognised by the community, and admitted by Government to be possible in the event of war, would be at once a national disgrace and a national calamity, paralysing the important commerce of Western India, and seriously affecting the industry of Great Britain.

That with these important interests at stake it is essential that the safety of the port be immediately secured, and that no consideration of false economy should prevent the adoption of necessary precautions, more especially as the Presidency has never been unwilling to meet the fair calls for revenue made upon it by Government, and cannot, therefore, contemplate without dissatisfaction and alarm its unnecessary exposure to foreign attack.

That the sanction of the Imperial Government has been given to the construction of permanent Harbour defences, and their neccessity has thereby been practically admitted, but from the parsimonious expenditure granted for the prosecution of these works, that sanction has virtually become a dead letter, and the port cannot for years derive any security from them, but must continue at the mercy of any power with whom our country may be at war.

That this danger may be obviated by granting the assistance of a small naval force, which, whilst affording the necessary protection to Bombay, would, at the same time guarantee the safety of the neighbouring seas, and preserve from obstruction our important overland communication with England.

That whilst your Memorialists therefore would respectfully press for the vigorous prosecution of the harbour defences, they would at the same time strenuously urge the necessity of according for the present protection of Bombay, such a naval force as may be deemed sufficient for that purpose.

THE project of improving the Bombay Green has received the sanction of the local Government. Some great improvement of our *place publique* has come to be a felt and urgent want, the community has become heartily ashamed of the shabby and discreditable appearance which it now presents, and loyalty demands that it should be consecrated as the site of a royal statue commemorative of the happy reign of Queen Victoria, the first British Sovereign to assume the direct Government of India. The project of improvement that has been devised by the Municipal Commissioners meets all the requirements of the case. It will transform the now shabby common into a Public Square worthy of the prospective metropolis of British India, and render it a suitable site for a collossal statue of Her Majesty. The realization of the project will necessitate considerable changes: such as the removal of the statue of Lord Cornwallis to some other site; the alteration of the position of the Green, so as to bring its centre directly in front of the Town Hall and in a line with Church Gate Street; and the occupation of the ground on the north side of the Green now not adorned by the premises of Mr. Bomanjee Hormusjee, Mr. Rustomjee Ruttonjee, and Mr. Ramlall Thacoorseydass, the family property of Mr. Dadabhoy Pestonjee, and the Fire Engine Shed. The occupation of this large additional space on the north side is the main difficulty to be overcome. The space is a large one, extending to some six thousand five hundred square yards. The proprietors of the ground are said to ask nearly nine lakhs of rupees for it, which is about two lakhs more than the value as assessed by the Municipal Office. We should suppose, however, that such men as those above named would be disposed, in view of the public and loyal purposes for which the ground is required, to make their demands as reasonable as possible. In addition to the above, the Municipality would require to purchase upwards of five thousand square yards of ground, including the present Green from Government. Valuing this, say at 80 Rupees the square yard, the cost to the Municipality would be upwards of four lakhs of Rupees. At the rate demanded for the ground belonging to private individuals, the additional ground required would cost the Municipality nearly thirteen lakhs of Rupees. A large portion of this ground, however, would be resold by the Municipality for buildings to be erected as a part of the proposed improvements. According to a very fair valuation, we believe the ground and materials which would be at the disposal of the Municipality for sale would realize a price somewhat above the cost price of the ground as above mentioned, thus actually leaving a difference in favor of the proposed magnificent improvements. These improvements carried out, we should have a noble Public Square compared with the present Green. Its chief ornament would be a colossal statue of Her Majesty. It would be laid out tastefully as a public garden, with fountains and promenades, and inclosed by artistic railings and stately gates. This ornamentation would cost within half a lakh of Rupees. On the north and south sides of the Green it is proposed to have large and commodious buildings for commercial offices, gracefully crescent-formed, and in the finest style of architecture congruous to the purposes for which they would be designed. We say that this great improvement of the city must be a mere matter of time. The public spirit of Bombay will surely not refuse to adopt it, nor allow it to remain long unaccomplished. There is one point in connection with it that we would urge upon the consideration of our European merchants. It is that they secure for themselves a property in the commercial offices to be thus provided. The offices they now occupy are the property of natives. For these the proprietors are demanding great rents, as they are well entitled to do. But still if better offices can be had for less, it would be well to secure them.

THE *Bombay Guardian* quotes the following paragraph from a New York paper of November 7th, which was published before the news of the seizure of the two Commissioners had been received :—

"THE CONFEDERATE COMMISSIONERS.—From Havana we learn that the Confederate steamer Theodora, formerly the Gordon, Capt. Lockwood, left Havana on Wednesday afternoon, 23rd, for Charleston, having been in port a week. She sailed from Charleston for Cardenas, where she landed Messrs. Slidell and Mason, Confederate States Commissioners for Europe, and afterwards proceeded to Havana, Messrs. M. and S. taking the land route to Havana. The Commissioners were received with the highest consideration, from the Captain-General down. The Theodora is supposed to have taken with her a large quantity of arms and provisions, such as coffee, &c. She was presented, while there, with a silk flag, by Southern ladies. She took out with her about twenty passengers, including Mr. Meade, late U. S. minister to Brazil, *Consul-General Shufeldt telegraphed the Commander of the steam-frigate San Jacinto, at Trinidad, on the 24th, to proceed at once to Havana.* Things look quite warlike in Havana. A large fleet was in the harbor fitting out for Mexico. *The British Consul called on the Confederate Commissioners, in full uniform, and presented them to the Captain-General.* Capt.

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Coxetter, late of the privateer Jeff. Davis, is in Havana. He came in the Theodora, and was left there for no good. The feeling of Northern American shipmasters whose vessels lie in Havana harbor has reached the extremity of indignation."

And our contemporary remarks :—

"The first of the italicized sentences would seem to show that Capt. Wilkes of the San Jacinto did not act *proprio motu*, in siezing the Commissioners, though it still remains a question whether the Consul acted under instructions from the U. S. Government or not. The other sentence to which we call attention, contains a very extraordinary statement. The marked attention of the British Consul to the Commissioners was an official and public recognition of them and of the cause they represented, and was consequently a display of unequivocal hostility to the United States Government. This procedure must have greatly exasperated the loyal Americans resident there, and doubtless had much to do with the course pursued by the Captain of the San Jacinto.

"While on this subject, we would remark that the course pursued by Mr. Seward, in calling upon the Governors of the Northern States, to put the States in a posture of defence, has been commented upon by a portion of the English Press, rather hyper-critically. The recommendation was just the natural sequel of the course pursued by Lord Palmerston last summer in sending troops to Canada. Many, like ourselves, regarded that measure as one that was not unlikely to increase the jealousy or awaken the alarm of the Americans. It looked very much as though the English minister had something *in petto*, which would disclose itself in due time, if contingencies took a direction viewed by him as possible. Sometimes the very evidence of an expectation of certain contingencies, and the very preparation of them, tend to precipitate the apprehended events.

"At the time we write, the Mail of the 18th December has not arrived. The tone of the last English and American communications is more favorable. The Americans had not yet heard however of the burning of the *Harvey Birch*, and the course pursued with regard to the Confederate Steamer Nashville, at Southampton; nor of the fresh despatch of troops and munitions to Canada, and the active preparations of Great Britain, for war.

"By the by, it is a rather suggestive circumstance, that the troops sent to Canada should either have to be sent through the United States, or by a very long and difficult land route through British territory. The St. Lawrence at this season is unnavigable, and Portland in Maine is the usual place of debarcation for English vessels. One can easily imagine what train of thought in Lord Palmerston's mind is suggested by this circumstance."

KURRACHEE, 12*th January* 1862.—I have received your issues by the Steamer just arrived. One of your timely extras conveys the sad intelligence of the demise of the Prince Consort; a national calamity indeed.

A meeting of the Parsee community was held at the elegant mansion of Dinshaw Peerozshaw Esq., a merchant of our city, late in the evening to take into consideration the advisability of closing business tomorrow, Monday, in consequence of the receipt of the sad intelligence of the demise of the illustrious Prince.

The meeting was a mournful one, Mr. Nowrojee Cowasjee Meenwallah, merchant, an active and enterprising upholder of our local institutions, and withal one who is admired by all classes of the community, rich and low, proud or humble, delivered an oration to the assemblage. I was not present but a friend reported that he gave a touching address on the occasion, which was listened to with breathles emotion by the company assembled. The speaker said that the calamity was a national one; and expressed a hope, that all Parsees present, or unavoidably absent, would manifest their sympathy by having their offices and shops closed for the transaction of business during the following day. Mr. Dinshaw put a proposition to this effect to the meeting, which was seconded by Mr. Jehangeer Jamsetjee, and carried *nem con*. I need not say that the Parsee Gentlemen of our city observed this day like a fast day, or as they say in French, as a *jour maigre*.

Commodore Dupois of the French Sloop of War "Hermione" arrived here last week and was hospitably entertained by our gallant General. A conversazione was held by the General in honor of his distinguished foreign visitors, at which all the "elegant" of the place were present as also the red coats. The want of refinement on the part of many of the Military in the matter of French was considered *a facon de parler* in some measure; but the distinguished General made amends for the omission.

The General held a review for the special benefit of the Commodore on the 9th inst. The Parade was admirable. The Artillery fired with such admirable precision that the General took the opportunity of complimenting Captain W. Stevenson, the officer commanding No. 5 L. F. Battery for his excellent supervision on the occasion. When I say the General complimented the officer in question, I mean that he the General galloped up to Captain Stevenson and, before all the troops, said that he was highly gratified with the manner in which the salute in honor of the arrival of the Commodore on the ground had been fired. The Parade was admirable in the extreme, and Kurrachee and his wife rejoiced on the occasion. If ever the exclamation of *haeci olim meminesse juvabit* can be applicable, it must be to this military spectacle. The Kurrachee volunteers, did not appear on this celebrated occassion at the parade held in honour of the Commodore, for which Captain Brunton lectured the Volunteers in a general order which appeared in *Our Paper*.

Weather rather cloudy. Rain expected. Vinous potations in request.

KURRACHEE, 13*th Jan.* 1862.—The steamer that will bring you these few lines, carries away from Sind a much esteemed and highly valued Medical Officer, Surgeon Major D. Grierson, M.D., who has been appointed by Government as Surgeon of the Bombay General Hospital. It is unnecessary for me to expatiate on the integrity, humanity, and benevolence of this gentleman, which many in the Province have experienced: suffice it to say, that his removal to the Presidency is regretted by *all* here—both rich and poor, high and low; and we most cordially re-echo the hope expressed by Major General Cunynghame in the subjoined "Order" published by him this day to the Division, that Dr. Grierson "may at some future time return to Sind and receive that welcome which the regrets at his departure, so confidently assure him of."

"The just reward of long and faithful services by promotion to a more elevated and distinguished position, not unfrequently entails a severe loss on a Military Station.

"Surgeon Major Grierson's name has become identified with Sind: no useful institution, no good work, but has received his active co-operation and support. Many originated from him.

"Sind generally, and Kurrachee especially, is deeply indebted to him.

"Every one rejoicing in his accession of position, deplore the consequent result—his departure. How many will regret the loss of his kind attention.

"With the feelings which it is well known Dr. Grierson possesses both for the Province and Station (which latter, from a camp, has assumed during his residence, the proportions of a city) and judging from the unmistakeable sentiments which are universally entertained for him, it may be hoped that at some future time he may return and receive that welcome which the regrets at his departure, so confidently assure him of."

The next Senior Officer in the station, Surgeon Major Ward, has been directed to perform the duties of Staff Surgeon and Deputy Medical Storekeeper until the arrival of Dr. Larkins, who, it is rumoured, is to succeed Dr. Grierson here.

The Commissioner—his "staff" consisting of Major Goldsmid, Mr. Grey and Mr. Plunkett—and their establishment left for the Districts on the 2nd instant. They will not remain long out this year, it is said, but will return to Kurrachee about the beginning of March.

I observe a "special" Correspondent has been commenting pretty severely on the recent misunderstanding between the Military and Civil authorities here in the matter of the "Licences to dealers in spirituous Liquors." It is a pity the said "special" does not confine himself to subjects about which he knows something, for he is supremely ridiculous in his remarks about the arbitrary exercise of authority on the part of Miltary martinets and "self-sufficient Bazaar Masters." The Collector of Kurrachee made a great mistake in taking upon himself to grant licenses to shop-keepers to vend spirituous liquors in a Military Cantonment without first consulting the *Major General*, for one of the provisions of these licences was that one bottle of Brandy a day might be sold to every native in the Bazaar who desired to purchase it! General Cunynghame coming to the knowledge of this, and feeling alarmed at the result that would ensue to the European Troops were natives permitted to buy brandy daily in the Camp, very properly directed Captain Church, the Cantonment Magistrate, to cancel all these licences on his own authority, and then referred the whole matter to Sir William Mansfield. The reply to this reference has not been received as yet, but we might easily guess in whose favor the decision of *Government* will be eventually given!

There is not much stirring here in these days. There was a grand Ball given in the Artillery Mess Room on the night of the 10th instant. All the "rank and beauty" of the Station were present. The "Belle of the evening" according to certain young Bachelors, was Signora Rosetti, a handsome and accomplished young lady recently arrived amongst us. Rumour with her thousand tongues proclaims that this fair Italian will shortly be led to the Hymeneal altar by the son of our Chief Engineer, John Brunton, Esq.

There has been a marked change in the weather during the past week. The mornings are very chilly—so that one does not feel inclined to evacuate a warm bed early and go out for a constitutional. We had a slight drizzle yesterday and the day before, and to-day the sky looks very threatening, so that we anticipate a regular downpour by the evening.

Local News.

PROGRAMME of Music to be played by the Band of H. E. the Governor, in the Parell Gardens, this evening:—

MARCH.
OVERTURE "Czaar and Zimmerman ... *Lortzing.*
WALTZ, "Morgenstein" ... *Labitzky.*
SELECTION, (op) "Semiramide" ... *Rossini.*
Do. (op) "Der Wildschutz ... *Lortzing.*
POLONAISE, "Liebwohl" ... *Goedecke.*
GALOP, "Tristch Trastch" ... *Strauss.*

McCOLLUM'S CIRCUS.—The first performance of the admirable troupe that has recently arrived in Bombay comes off this evening on the esplanade. If truly wonderful equestrian feats and acrobatic performances are to be witnessed, let every man who is fond of amusement go to the Hippodrome to-night to see them.

THE COLLECTION IN AID OF THE SCOTTISH ORPHANAGE.—It appears we were in error with regard to the collection made in aid of the Scotish Orphanage collection made in St. Andrew's Church on Sunday the 12th instant. The exact sum is not yet known, but when it is realised, we shall mention it.

SOMEWHAT MYSTERIOUS.—On Friday night, the mainmast, seemingly of a large English vessel, with blocks, &c. was washed ashore at Back-bay, nearly opposite the Government Cooperage; the place was visited on Saturday by numbers of people, who were looking with astonishment at this huge log. Yesterday morning the mast disappeared. Late in the day on Saturday a fishing boat was observed to cast anchor near the spot where the mast lay,—(a very unusual circumstance) and the crew must have towed it away on the rising of the tide at night.

AT a Meeting of the Members of the Committee of the Management of the Bombay Medical Retiring Fund, held on the 7th Instant, the following business was transacted:—

The Committee having met, proceeded to examine Voting Lists circulated nn the 6th October 1861, for the election of a Member of the Committee of Management in the place of Surgeon Major Glasse, left the Presidency, and to examine the Voting Lists circulated on the 5th November 1861, for the election of three new Members in the place of Messrs. Thom, Coles, and Haines, who go out by rotation, but are eligible for immediate reelection.

I. RESOLVED. That J. Vaughan, Esq., having the largest number of votes in his favor is duly elected a Member of the Committee in the place of Surgeon Major Glasse; and that Messrs. Thom, Coles, and Haines having also the largest numbers of votes in their favour, are duly re-elected Members of Committee.

The Committee having read letters from several Subscribers and retired Members applying for Annuities, and having taken into consideration the allotment of the Annuities for 1862—

II. RESOLVED.—1. That the Annuity of £168 per annum for 1862 be allotted to B. P. Rooke, M.D., from date of retirement, provided he retires from the Service within 3 months from this date, under Arts. 11 and 15 of Sect V. of the Regulations.

2. That the Annuity of £146 per annum for 1862 be allotted to A. Burn, M. D., from the 1st instant.

3. That the Annuity of £112 per annum for 1862 be allotted to C. Morehead, M.D., from date of retirement, provided he retires within 3 months from this date under Arts. 11 and 12 of Section V. of the Regulation.—*Deccan Herald, Jan.* 17.

CORONER'S INQUESTS.

An Inquest was held on Friday last at Sonapoor on view of the body of a girl of the Sonar caste. From the evidence it appeared that about six days ago the child's clothes accidentally caught fire, at Chinchpoogly, which was observed by some neighbours, one man burnt his hands severely in attempting to extinguish the burning clothes of the deceased.

Verdict.—Death from injuries sustained by the clothes of the deceased taking fire.

Another Inquest was held at the Jamsetjee Hospital, on Saturday morning the 18th instant, touching the death of a woman, aged forty years. It appears that the deceased was found near the Kharra tank, and the assistance of a policeman having been procured, she was conveyed to the Hospital and admitted. The stomach pump was used and a large quantity of opium was ejected from the woman's stomach. The deceased was in the habit of eating opium, and was likewise addicted to drinking. There were no suspicious circumstances against any person having administered the opium to the deceased.

Verdict.—The deceased died from the effects of taking a large quantity of opium, but there was no evidence to show by what means it had been administered.

BOMBAY POLICE INTELLIGENCE.
FORT POLICE OFFICE.
Saturday, 18th January 1862.
(BEFORE W. CRAWFORD, ESQ.)

ASSAULT.—*Thomas Shaw*, chief mate of the ship *Tamerlane*, and *John Young*, second mate of the same ship, were charged with assaulting *Joseph Traenette*.

Complainant being sworn, stated that he was an ordinary seaman on board the ship *Tamerlane*. On the 3rd December about 4 o'clock in the morning the defendant Young struck him on the forehead, the other defendant caught him by the back of the neck and tried to scratch his face.

Cross-examined by the first defendant.—Was never ill-used on board the ship by the chief mate.

Archibald McCarthy, seaman, stated that he saw Mr. Young strike the complainant. Mr. Shaw caught hold of him by the back of the neck.

Peter Magenty, another seaman, stated that he saw the first mate take hold of the plaintiff. The other defendant struck him for insolence.

John Johns, seaman, saw the second mate strike the complainant once. The chief mate caught him by the of the back neck and put his hand under his chin.

Cross-examined by the first defendant.—Witness never knew him to illuse any man on board. Plaintiff did not provoke the second mate to strike him.

For the defence the first mate said that he heard the complainant giving insolence to the second mate, in consequence of which he went on deck, took plaintiff by the shoulder and told him that he would put him in irons if he made any disturbance on board the ship.

The other defendant said that the complainant was insolent at 4 o'clock in the morning, he continued so when defendant admitted that he came down and struck him.

HIS WORSHIP fined the second defendant two rupees and dismissed the charge against the other.

(BEFORE N. W. OLIVER, ESQ.)

DISEASED MEAT.—*Raiga Sheriff* was charged with having brought to the slaughter house at the Boree bunder, on Thursday last, a diseased she goat, the same being unfit for the food of man.

Mr. James Watson and other witnesses were examined and their evidence fully proved the guilt of the defendant.

HIS WORSHIP considered that the charge was proved against the defendant, and ordered him to be fined five rupees.

ANOTHER CASE.—*Casum Sydoo* was then charged with bringing to the same slaughter house a diseased sheep, on the 17th instant.

Mr. Watson and another witness proved the case against the defendant.

HIS WORSHIP inflicted a fine of five rupees upon the defendant.

THE BOMBAY CHRISTIAN LITERARY ASSOCIATION.

A meeting of the above Association was held in the Town Hall on the 8th instant, a short report of which was given in our columns on the following day. We now give in *extenso* a full report of the proceedings. The Lord Bishop opened the Meeting with prayer.

The Revd. Mr. J. E. Carlile proceeded to read the report of the Association, which was as follows:—The Bombay Christian Literary Asssociation of which this is the Inaugural Meeting, was first proposed more than a year ago. It seemed to its originators a want in a city like Bombay, where so many young Englishmen and Scotchmen are constantly arriving that no Association of this nature had been established. It is quite unnecessary to say any thing at this day to prove the benefit which Societies of this character may accomplish. They have long existed in the larger cities of Great Britain, and have done much good in opening to young men access to improving society, in furnishing a stimulus, not to neglect earlier studies and in aiding that self culture which the educated mind desires to pursue as an important aim in life. These associations have also originated a Christian Literature not Polemical in its character nor limited in its range to religious topics, but in which all departments of knowledge, Philosophy, Science, History, Biography, etc, have been handled in a Christian spirit, with much breadth of tone and with great freshness of thought. Apart from their religious influence these Christian Societies certainly stand abreast either of the Athenæum or the Mechanics' Institute in the popular interest they have excited and the literary benefits they have accomplished.

Your committee think it unnecessary to dwell on the benefits of such an Association to Bombay. It cannot be supposed that the families of young men who come to settle in Bombay, however respectable the position they occupy at home, can have many connexions in this city, and the result is that many must arrive but scantily furnished with introductions. This is extremely disadvantageous to a young man in a city where society is not more accessible than in England, and the good and holy associations of home are awanting. If this society shall effect nothing more than to aid in directing the attention of the European community to their young fellow countrymen, and to help in relieving the anxiety so natural to relatives in England, and to shew practically the way, by giving to such a kindly welcome, it will not have proved a failure.

While your committee desire to place in the foreground this practical object, they hope at the same time that the meetings of the Association may be found profitable to all the members. Reading is probably as much cultivated in India as in England. But there are less facilities for acquiring ease in composition or the ability of public speaking. It will scarcely be denied that a Society like this may here afford some useful aid.

Your committee are not blind to the difficulties in the way of the establishment of this Association. It is not easy in this enervating climate to find those who after a labourious day devoted to business or to professional duties shall be willing to give up their evenings also to listen to a lecture or to brace their energies for a discussion. The distance of the residences of most of the members furnishes another obstacle. We have thought better in these circumstances not to draw up many rules, but to leave it to experience to suggest the best means to adapt such a society to the social circumstances of an eastern city. We recommend with the same object that as much variety as possible be given to the meetings so as to keep up their interest. There will be occasional lectures. Dr. Murray Mitchell has promised in February one on "the Poetry of Mrs. Browning." Other gentlemen are also willing to assist, and we hope that your Lordship's leisure may allow of your affording us your valuable assistance in this department also. It is proposed again that there shall be private meetings, at which one of the members may read a paper to be followed or not as may be, by conversation or discussion. We cherish the hope that a gentlemen of much literary accomplishment, may be induced to afford us his assistance by reading the first paper before the Society. Your committee are of opinion also that an occasional conversazione conducted similarly to those managed with so much success at the Grant College, at which short papers may be read, may be useful in affording the members an opportunity of freely meeting with one another. With this object in view they have applied for the use of the Museum to be thrown open to the Association on some early evening, and from the very cordial manner in which Dr. Birdwood has expressed his willingness to aid them in this, they hope for success. A short exposition on the subject of Indian manufactures in connexion with the approaching British Exhibition, or an explanation of the varieties of the cotton plant to be found in India would be generally interesting to the members on such an occasion. Music has also been suggested, and if the musically gifted of the Society will undertake the effort the committee will gladly co-operate with them. These are various plans which have suggested themselves, some of them may prosper, others may prove a failure. The success of the Association must at the same time, your committee feel, mainly depend upon the purpose of the members. If they think it worthy of their support, if they heartily rally to it, if they bring to its aid some of that energy so conspicuous in many directions in Bombay, we shall with the blessing of God be confident of success.

A Book Society has been established in connexion with the Association numbering at present about forty members, it is open to the public generally, to subscribe to it. At the charge of half a rupee monthly quarterlies, monthlies and weeklies of a literary and religious character are supplied. At the rate of two rupees a month—the Society supplies in addition to the periodicals a large selection of new works purchased either from the publishers or at Mudie's library. Your committee would now recommend guided by their past experience, that the rate for periodicals be raised for the future to one rupee monthly. This will enable them to purchase a large numbers of copies and at a moderate rate, they can thus supply what is at present an important public want in Bombay.

It is a distinctive feature of this Association that it includes the Christian element. The introduction of such topics will of course be only occasional, and limited chiefly to the public lectures. Subjects of a *controversial nature* will be of course excluded. Your committee express the confidence that if such subjects be handled in the same suggestive and genial manner which so generally characterise those delivered before English audiences, they will be found not the least interesting, popular, and profitable in the course.

In closing their report your committee hope that all the members of this Association, calling themselves Christians, may experience more and more of the good and blessings of holding fast their principles. It is the sober, purifying, elevating influence of Christianity which will form to all of us the best preservative against every snare, help us to fulfil the mission in life we may have, whatever that may be; and it is this alone, that can afford comfort and support in those trials and viscissitudes to which life in the east is exposed, and from which none of us, be his career prosperous as it may, can expect that his lot should be free.

SIR A. GRANT moved the first resolution—"That this meeting hails with satisfaction the formation of the Christian Literary Association in Bombay, and highly approving of its objects begs to adopt the report which has been now read." He observed, that the meeting could hardly do otherwise than hail with satisfaction the formation of a society which was calculated to enable young Englishman in this country to maintain their character as Englishmen. The English nation was not alone distinguished for energy in arms and commerce, but was also eminent for science and literature, and above all, it was a Christian nation. This character of their native country Englishmen ought to endeavour in some degree to represent in India. There was a time when it had been hard indeed for Englishmen in this country to preserve their English characteristics. Separated by a long space of sea, and by an interval of many months from their native land, Englishmen used too often to sink into the apathetic and luxuries habits of the East. But now by the rapid and frequent communications with Europe, some of the blood and energy of the heart of the British Empire might be said to be poured out to those living in the extremities. The India of the present day seemed to him (the speaker) by no means unfavourable for intellectual pursuits. There was not only the negative incentive to study which consisted in a total absence of external amusements, but also there were many circumstances in the country itself calculated to awaken intellectual interest in the mind. The very fact of living in a foreign land was itself a stimulus to thought,—still more so living in the East. Again, the political changes going on in India could hardly fail to force themselves on one's attention. It had been said that "every Englishman in India was a public man." Certainly politics appeared brought nearer to one in this country than they were to men in the ordinary course of life at home. Many interesting questions naturally presented themselves for consideration in Anglo-Indian life. Among these might be mentioned the Hindoo character, and the progress of Missionary enterprize. It might be added that in no country was one in a better position for comprehending not only the external imagery, but also some of the deepest truths of the Bible. But though there were intellectual advantages to be found in India, it was not to be denied that there were many obstacles in the way of seizing them. Much might depend in a man's career on the habits which he formed when first arriving here. The want of society at first and the want of encouragement in literary pursuits, might easily have the effect of turning the scale against a young man's resolutions, and of inclining him to apathetic habits. It was to obviate this that the present Association had been formed. There were very great difficulties in the way of its success. But if these were overcome it would have all the greater glory. And at all events thanks were due to the gentlemen who with much energy had undertaken the task of organizing it.

The resolution was seconded by J. Gibbs, Esq. and carried unanimously.

The Secretary then read the Rules of the Association. The second resolution proposed by W. F. Stearns, Esq., and seconded by Mr. Brown,—"That the Rules now read be adopted as the basis of the Association," was carried *Nem con.*

The third resolution proposed by W. C. Sillar, Esq., and seconded by the Revd. R. Galbraith. —"That the following gentlemen be appointed the office-bearers and members of the Committee of this Association.

President—The Right Revd. the Lord Bishop of Bombay. Vice President—Sir Alexander Grant, Bart., Revd. Dr. Wilson and J. Peet, Esq., M. D.
Librarian, J. Burgess, Esq.
Committee.—Messrs. Sillar, Burgess, Bogie, Hornsby, Morrison, Wright, Brown, Paterson, and the Revd. Messrs. Weatherhead, Macpherson, Carlile, and Galbraith."

The Lord Bishop then proceeded to deliver the Inaugural address.

GENTLEMEN,—I must frankly own that I have consented to address you on the present occasion very much more on account of the interest which I feel in the object which has brought us together than from any consciousness of my own fitness to discharge this duty. There are other gentlemen here present, who have been the originators of this institution, and to whom we owe it that it has reached this stage, and who would have been far better qualified than I can be to discourse upon its plans for usefulness, and its claims to countenance and co-operation. It is only because they have themselves urged me to take this part in your proceedings, and because I really do cheerish an earnest desire for the success of your scheme, that I stand where I now do. Gentlemen, allow me to say that as soon as I heard of the proposal to form this new Association, I hailed the suggestion. I did so mainly for three reasons; and I shall find in those reasons the topics on which to offer a few remarks. The very title of your Institution has furnished them to me.

And first of all I welcomed the word 'Association'; and the more so because I understood that while all persons who are disposed to conform to your rules will be made free of this Society, its more especial object is to benefit the young men of our community. Young men of all men want the advantages which an association yields; and particularly in this country. If it be true elsewhere that "it is not good for man to be alone," it is peculiarly so here. The climate enervates, and we all want a stimulus; only that stimulus must be a healthy one; and the intercourse of man with his fellowman, a friendly intercourse, a virtuous intercourse, is certainly among the most healthy of excitements which our gracious Maker has provided for us. "As iron sharpeneth iron, so a man sharpeneth the countenance of his friend." It is true that a considerable proportion of one of our Indian services, to whose high qualities, as a body, none of us can be insensible, have yet to pass long periods of time in a state of unavoidable isolation. Our younger civilians for the most part are compelled to spend months and months in their tents, and in the jungle, far away from the scenes and impulses of social life. But they all feel it to be a serious drawback; and not a few of them in after life do suffer from the ill effects of this early seclusion from familiar converse and collision with other friends. The fact is, it is not natural. Look at a child, look at a child alone, and look at a child in the company of other children. Nature at once proclaims her own law, that man is made for man. The circumstances however of young men here in this Presidency town render association one with another more than ordinarily desirable. For every one has his place and occupation; and these employ the best of his hours every day. Indeed it may be truly said of us all in this busy city, "man goeth forth to his work and to his labour until the evening." And when that evening draws on, some relaxation is required, some refreshment and unbending of the bow. And yet it is not indolent ease which a well regulated youthful mind will crave. It is not vacuity which restores its powers; but it is change, useful and agreeable changes. And here it is that companionship comes in, with singular felicity, to supply the want. But then it often happens that young men, especially on their first arrival in Bombay, lack this advantage for too long a while. Not unfrequently they have but few introductions, or those which they have disappoint them, and they painfully feel that they are left alone. Now it is in meeting this deficiency that your Association will, I trust, be found to be peculiarly serviceable. It will give the opportunity to one who desires it of entering into a circle in which he will be sure to meet with some dispositions congenial with his own, and acquaintances will be made and friendships formed, which will tend to relieve that tedium and monotony which must otherwise make a life of business in Bombay most dreary and irksome. I am taking, gentlemen, as you will see, a very practical and common-place view of things; but if it be not a romantic, it is, I believe, a right view, and I do wish well therefore to a movement which holds out to the young men around us recreation and relief, by such a reunion as I think is not only a legitimate, but a necessary enjoyment for them.

Then, another reason why I regard this Institution with much interest, and much hopefulness, is that it is to be a Literary Association. If it invites young men to meet, and to know each other, it is not that they may waste their time, and injure their minds, in objectless, vapid conversation, or other empty frivolities; but that they may aid one another in the pursuit of a common benefit, their own mental improvement. Wise men, all of them whether young or old, will ever count this improvement a daily care, and daily pleasure. They never deem it done. Woe be to any man, and especially to any young man, who shall think his education so far finished that he has nothing more to learn. He is sure to fall back in the race. All of us, in fact, have but one alternative; progression or retrogression, the one or the other, we must choose. Progression then, mental progression, is to be the aim of such young men as we hope to see banded together in this Association. And to this end one of the forms which it will take is that of a Book Society. If I am not in error, a good deal has already been done in this way, and a Book Society is in existence. Let the selection of the books be duly regulated, and this will be one of the best features in the plan. They must be books not dull and prosy; neither must they be trifling and absurd; but such as befit young men indeed, yet young men of good sense and good principle. Let us be thankful that in the present day there is no lack of just that sort of intellectual good which such readers desire; modern literature supplies it copiously. Again, the occasional delivery of lectures, and of other addresses less formal perhaps than lectures, in general meetings of the members, will be another mode of conveying useful knowledge. That a great deal is to be gained by such means of instruction is obvious; when one man, with a well furnished mind, imparts to many, in a first hour or half hour, a store of fact which it would take them very long to gather. The lectures given from time to time by the Mechanics' Institution in this place are a conspicuous illustration of this remark. Ours will be less scientific perhaps, but in their way they will I trust, prove not less useful. There is also another element in the scheme, meetings for discussions. Now if these be well and soberly managed, they will add much life to the Association, and at the same time be a valuable opportunity for advancement in knowledge to those who take part in them. Bishop Jewel used to say, 'If you wish to become informed on any subject, write upon it.' He meant that in order to write, one must collect materials, facts, and the thoughts of other men. And so it is with speaking. In either case it is pre-supposed that the thing will be sensibly and conscientiously done. Of course a man may write, if he will, and he may speak, without knowledge and without reflection; in which case he will not be long in learning what other men think of him. But let young men prepare themselves for the discussion of a given question, by carefully getting up the subject, referring to authorities, weighing evidence and framing honest opinions, seeking not the display of self, but the acquisition of truth, and then a debate will give zest to their inquiries, and an impulse to their studies, improving to themselves, and to all. Let me repeat the words which I have just used, seeking not the display of self, but the acquisition of truth. For any mere oratorial exhibition is a bubble, which every wise and good man scorns; it is a degradation to both speaker and hearer. I hope, gentlemen, if you are to have debates, that they will be upon the maxim of the Roman poet, to make sure first of the "rem," the matter; then "verba sequentur." And here I would venture to give one piece of advice to all young men who think to take part in any public conference; it is that they make good use of the pen before they trust themselves in a debate. Writing gives definiteness to the thoughts, and accuracy to the expression. All our best speakers have, as a general rule, been diligent composers. Many of us, I dare say, may remember to have seen in the newspapers, shortly after the death of the late Lord Macaulay, a letter written many years before by Lord Brougham to Mr. Zachary Macaulay, respecting his son's education. The distinguished orator gave his own experience on the point, and very much surprised many persons by the disclosure that, with his wonderful abilities as a speaker, he should have thought it necessary, on certain occasions, to pen his speeches so often as he did. As a matter of practice I will counsel all who wish to make a discussion interesting and beneficial, by no means to venture on speaking until they have carefully defined to themselves what they mean to say, not that I would recommend them to attempt servilely to adhere in speaking, to the terms which they have used in writing; for not unfrequently better terms will come at the time; but the advantage will be this, that to their own minds whatever they have to offer will have been distinctly shaped, and exactly reasoned. It is, I confess, chiefly for the discipline which they will thus go through, and the information which they must thereby gain, that I look upon these proposed discussions with satisfaction. If debate does not work for them this good, it will produce no harm. Allow me, however, here to express the cordial concurrence which I feel in your determination to exclude from your debates, and in fact from all your proceedings, two things. The first, any question which would induce political discussion of a character to compromise us with the authorities. The second, any topic which would lead to the utterance of sentiments, on religious matters, dangerous to our harmony. I am glad also to hear that you contemplate occasionally what I think to be one of the happiest forms which debate can take, that of a free conversation, the soiree rather than the little parliament! when a scientific subject, or social, or historical, or economical, can be illustrated by a brief exposition of facts and opinions on the part of those who are competent to take a lead, liberty at the same time being given to whoever has aught to offer, of adding his contribution to the general entertainment. In these various ways we trust to see much assistance given to young men who are anxious to go forward in the path of intellectual progress. They will bear with me, however, if I make one observation more; and it is this. That after all very little substantial good will be gained without due pains in the work of self-education at home. I mean that the knowledge to be obtained at the soiree, the debate, or the lecture, will prove to be of a very superficial kind, if reading at home is neglected. I know well how difficult it is for most young men in this place to command much leisure for books. But then I also know this, how much may be done in the way of study by the regular use of but a little portion of each day, one hour only of every twenty-four will yield an aggregate amount of mental store far greater than many would believe. Let that hour be spent by any student with a notebook at his side, and, if he has not previously tried the experiment, will wonder before long at the mass of valuable matter which he is acquiring. Study at home and conference abroad are the two chief means by which the culture of the mind is to be sought. They will act and react on one another. And if our Association shall prompt and enable any number of its members thus to carry on their mental training here, it will be a success amply to satisfy the hopes of those who have been our pioneers in this promising movement.

But once more, gentlemen, we are to be not only an Association, not only a Literary Association, but a Christian Association also; that is to say, we are to meet, and to act, as those who remember their Christian name, and would have their mental improvement and moral improvement to go hand to hand. I noticed this characteristic of your plan with the highest gratification. For it has been a reproach sometimes cast upon Europeans in India, that they had dropped their Christianity on leaving the land of their birth. Now it is not to be so with those who join us here. The truth of Christianity is never to be questioned among them, nor its precepts ever to be transgressed. I rejoice in this avowal made by a body of young men, and their friends, in the very outset of their proceedings. I rejoice in it for their own sakes; and I rejoice in it for the sake of all whose eyes are upon them. There is something truly solemnizing in the thought of the responsibility which attaches to all European Christians when quitting their homes to sojourn on a foreign soil. Each individual may be indeed but an atom; still he is an atom in a mass, the collective influence of which, for good or for evil, is beyond all calculation. It is reckoned that there are no fewer than seven millions of British settlers in our various colonial dependencies and possessions. The spread of England's speech throughout the world is amazing. In the time of Edward III, it is believed that the entire English speaking population on the face of the globe barely exceeded two millions, now the number is about sixty-six millions. Of course our proportion here in India of this vast multitude is sufficiently small. But nevertheless there is a sense of responsibility as we said, arising from the mere fact of belonging to a body of such dimension, and whose language is heard in every region of the earth, which no one of us, I would fain believe, can wish to shake off. The man who speaks our English tongue, go where he may, is identified in some sort with England's Christianity. It is eminently so here. How far the sacred cause of our religion may be affected by our individual character and conduct it is out of our power to say. We must of necessity either hinder or help its extension. It has been said that the way to convert India is first to convert the Europeans there. The sentiment was recently uttered by one who had occupied a good position in this country, and during a forty years' residence in it had held much intercourse with both natives and ourselves, and similar language has been held by others. But without canvassing the question how far expressions of this kind are warranted in their full strength, one thing is undeniable that, we all do carry about with us, wherever we may be, the interests of our common faith, so that whatever tends to foster in us Christian principle, Christian feeling, and Christian behaviour, is to be prized by all who love the Christian cause, and who would see India blest in the highest of all blessings which she can receive. But let us not be misunderstood. Our Association though Christian, is not theological. Every one will understand the distinction. We are not a school of divinity. But what we mean to declare is this, that, in allying ourselves together here, we desire our union to be cemented by a common reverence for the volume of Inspiration, and a remembrance of that apostolic injunction, "Whatsoever ye do in word or deed, do all in the name of the Lord Jesus."

Now if this ideal of our Society, which I believe, however imperfect, is a faithful transcript of what has been in the minds of those who have brought it thus far, shall be hereafter adhered to, I am sanguine in the hope that many a young man will have cause to be thankful that, on coming to Bombay, he found a Christian Literary Association established there. But for such an Association he might be left to sink into listlessness and indolence, or to see seek relief from these in companionships and pursuits only detrimental to his true happiness. Introduced however by means of this Institution to a body of young men already settled here, ready to offer him a place among them, and a share in whatever advantages they are themselves enjoying, he will feel that he has no need either to yield to supineness, or to lower his moral position in order to escape from the wretchedness of isolation. He will find good fellowship in the best sense of the term, and a brotherhood from which not only all that is vicious and depraving, but whatever savours in the last degree of the coarse and the low, is to be driven far away, and only what is honorable and elevating will be allowed and cherished. He will feel that it is the high tone of the true Christian Englishman in harmony with which everything is set; and will rejoice to be sensible that in this respect at least he has been no loser, it may be he will own that he has been a gainer, by exchanging his native soil for India and Bombay.

The Providence of God is sure to smile upon the endeavours of young men in such a way to conserve their own and each other's welfare. Who of us has not often dwelt with pleasure on the picture of those four youths whom sacred story has made illustrious and who, when compelled to quit their home in the land of Israel, and to become sojourners in a distant and a heathen country, formed the resolution that they would not there forget their God nor cast their religion alway; but, uniting themselves in a little society for mutual aid, and moral improvement, grew so strong in their individual and combined intelligence and virtue that none were so honoured as they. We know what they did, how they studied together to excel in knowledge and science, how they prayed together that the blessing of Heaven might rest upon them, how they kept themselves scrupulously aloof from the abomination of the heathen amongst whom they dwelt, and how by their integrity and consistency, their faithfulness in secular duties, and their efficiency and worth as men of business, they caused their light to shine in the midst of pagan darkness, and brought glory to their God. I would that Daniel and his fellows may be the pattern for ous Christian young men to imitate. And He who prospered them will doubtless prosper in this day, and among ourselves, all who shall aim in like manner to promote their own good, and each other's good, and the good of that yet unenlightened land in which their lot is cast, to the praise of their Father which is in Heaven. It is under these impressions, gentlemen, that I venture to say God speed to our Bombay Christian Literary Association.

Law Intelligence.

SMALL CAUSE COURT.
Saturday, 18th January 1862.
(BEFORE J. F. HORE, ESQ.)

Vijbukan Kursundass vs. *Muggor Surrikram.*

This action was brought to recover Rs. 500, being balance of an account alleged to be closed and adjusted by the plaintiff with the defendant on the 6th November 1838. Plaintiff stated that he had a running account with the defendant for money lent which was adjusted in 1858. In cross-examination he said that the last dealing he had with the defendant was in 1856, and that he had no written acknowledgment or signature of the defendant to any item. Mr. Khunderow who appeared on behalf of the defendant raised a plea that under Act XIV. of 1859 which came into force on the 1st instant, the plaintiff was barred under the statute of Limitations: the action appeared on the face of the summons to have been filed on the 4th instant. He referred His Honor to Section I. Clause 9 and Section VIII. of the said Act which prevents a plaintiff from recovering a debt three years after the money was lent, and that as it was shewn that the last transaction took place in 1856, the action could not be maintained. His Honor accordingly gave *verdict for the defendant with costs.*

Bhugwan Bheema vs. *Anundrow Dumodhur & Co.*
Dr. Reid appeared for the plaintiff.
Mr. Bayley for the defendants.

In this action the plaintiff sought to recover Rupees 489-12, being balance of an account for money lent and advanced to the defendant from July 1854 to February 1855. The original sum advanced was Rs. 2,148 with interest and a set-off was given of Rs. 1,659, the amount realised by the sale of pledged ornaments. Mr. Bayley raised two-fold objections to the action; first, that the Court had no jurisdiction, inasmuch as the set-off was not admitted, *Avards* vs. *Rhodes* 8 Exchequer; and secondly, that the plaintiff was barred by the Statute of Limitations, the debt being seven years old. The plaintiff not being able to answer these objections, the Court ordered the case to be struck out.

NOTIFICATION.
(*From the Bombay Government Gazette Extraordinary, January* 18.)
JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

The following Rules, which have been made by His Excellency the Governor of Bombay, for the conduct of business at the Meetings of His Council for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations, having been sanctioned by the Governor General in Council, are now published for the information of all whom it may concern.

RULES FOR REGULATING THE CONDUCT OF BUSINESS BY THE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY AT MEETINGS OF THAT COUNCIL HELD FOR THE PURPOSE OF MAKING LAWS AND REGULATIONS.

1. The Ordinary Sessions of the Council of the Governor of Bombay for the purpose of making Laws will commence on the 15th December and 15th July in each year, and will not be protracted beyond six weeks, except with the express sanction of the Governor.

2. Extraordinary Sessions will be called by the Governor whenever projects of Laws which call for early discussion are ready to be laid before the Council, and the Session will be closed so soon as the work for which the Council was summoned is disposed of.

3. When an Extraordinary Session has been summoned, the ensuing Ordinary Session may be dispensed with.

4. The Council when in Session will meet at 11 o'clock in the forenoon.

5. The Council has power to adjourn its meeting for any definite period within the Session or to adjourn any meeting or business to any future day, or any part of the same day, to be fixed by the Council. Provided that any Member of the Council may propose the adjournment of any particular subject then under consideration, or that the subject be referred to a Select Committee of the Council for inquiry or report; but the President alone shall propose the adjournment of the meeting.

6. Any business of the day not disposed of at the time of any adjournment of the Council, shall stand for disposal on the next day on which the Council shall meet, and unless otherwise specially ordered, shall take priority of all other business on that day.

7. With the exception provided in the following rule, it shall only be necessary to summon the Members of the Council to attend the first meeting of the Sessions.

8. If at any time appointed for the holding of any meeting of the Council, or if at any time after the commencement of business, the quorum required by 24 and 25 Vic. Chap. 67, Sec. 34 (that is to say, the Governor or some ordinary Member of Council and four Members) be not present, the President, if the Governor or ordinary Member of Council be present, may adjourn the Council until such time as he may think fit. But in their absence, the Secretary shall make an entry in the Journal of the Council of the names of the Members present, and the meeting shall be thereby adjourned, until summoned to meet within one week by order of the Governor.

9. The President shall preserve order and regularity in the proceedings of the Council, and decide all disputed points of order without debate.

10. A member desiring to make any observations on any subject before the Council shall address the President, but without rising from his chair.

11. As the business of the Council is, by Statute 24 and 25 Vic. Chap. 67 Section 38, restricted to the purpose of making Laws and Regulations, and to the consideration and enactment of measures introduced into the Council for that purpose, every Bill or project of Law will be printed, with the Preface hereinafter referred to, and a translation of both the Bill and Preface into Mahratta, Guzerati, and Canarese, and be circulated to the members of the Council, and also published in the *Government Gazette* at last one week before it is brought on for discussion.

12. The Bill or project of Law will have a Preface signed by the Secretary to Government, in the Department to which the Bill refers if introduced by Government, or signed by the mover if introduced by an individual Member, stating the object and intention of the measure, and the reasons upon which it is founded, and any extracts of correspondence and abstract of the general reasons which may be necessary for a right understanding of the Bill.

13. On a project of Law being brought on for consideration in the Council, the title, preamble, and each Section or Clause of the Bill shall be considered separately, in such order as the President may think best.

14. Amendments may be proposed by Members of the Council on any parts of the Bill.

15. If an important amendment of a Bill be made, any Member may move that it be re-printed as amended, and re-circulated, and that final consideration of it be adjourned to a day to be fixed by the President.

16. When there is a division, the question shall be carried by the majority of votes, and the President shall have a second casting vote. The votes shall be taken by the Secretary in consecutive order, beginning with the Member on the left of the President.

17. On a Bill being passed, the President shall sign a Certificate at the foot of the Bill in the following form:—

This Bill was passed, at a Meeting of the Council of the Governor of Bombay on the day of

President.

The Bill will then be laid before the Governor for the purpose required in Sections 39 and 40 of 24 and 25 Vic. Chap. 67, and after it has been assented to by the Governor General, it shall be published in the *Government Gazette* under the signature of the Secretary.

18. After the passing of a Bill, the Secretary shall revise and complete the marginal notes of it.

19. A list of business to be transacted at each meeting of the Council shall be prepared by the Secretary.

20. Business shall be transacted in the following order after the President has taken the chair:—

New members will be sworn in, or take the necessary affirmations.

The Secretary shall present any petitions which may have been received, projects of Laws, and any other communications.

The Council will then proceed to consider the Bill or project of Law for that day's discussion, and after that any Member may move for leave to bring forward any measure which he may be competent so to introduce. When the whole of the business for the day is disposed of, or when there is more business before the Council than they can dispose of on that day, the President will declare the meeting adjourned to the next or some other convenient day.

21. A Journal shall be kept, in which all the proceedings of the Council shall be fairly entered. The Journal shall be submitted after each meeting to the President thereof for his confirmation and signature, and when so signed shall be the record of the proceedings of the Council.

22. All documents ordered to be printed or recorded shall be referred to in the Journal, and after being identified by the signature of the Secretary on the original document, shall be kept with the records.

23. A Secretary, Under-Secretary, or Assistant Secretary, must be present at every meeting of the Council, or of a Select Committee.

He shall take charge of the records of the Council;
Keep the Journal of the Council and Select Committees;
Keep a Minute Book, in which he shall enter at the time all the proceedings of the Council or Committee in the order in which they occur, and the names of the Members present;
Prepare for and superintend the printing of all Acts and papers ordered to be printed;
Assist at all times the Council and individual Members, not only in framing Bills, but in all other work connected with their duty;
Write all letters ordered by the Council, or by the Select Committee.

24. A report of the proceedings of the Council at each of its meetings, including an abstract of the observations of the members, shall be prepared by the Secretary, and published as soon as possible after the meeting.

25. Petitions relating to Legislative matters preferred by private persons must be addressed to the Governor in Council, and if in the Vernacular be accompanied by translations. Ordinarily no reply will be sent to a petition, but the Secretary may be ordered for special reasons to make such communication to the Petitioner as the Council may direct.

26. The President for sufficient reasons may suspend any of the foregoing Rules.

ADMISSION OF STRANGERS.

1. Strangers may be admitted into the Council Chamber during the sittings of the Council on the order of the President. Application for orders of admission is to be made to the Secretary.

2. The President, on the motion of any Member, may direct at any time during a sitting of the Council that strangers withdraw.

By order of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay in Council,
M. J. SHAW STEWART,
Acting Secretary to Government.
Bombay Castle, 17th January 1862.

Indian Intelligence.

THE DECCAN.

We are glad to learn that we have been misinformed in regard to the crime attributed to a soldier of Her Majesty's 56th Regiment, who we were told had threatened to shoot his Commanding Officer before deserting from the detachment to which he belonged. The man is now in custody awaiting a Court Martial, and we are now informed that he surrendered himself to the authorities, having had no intention of deserting.—*Deccan Herald, Jan.* 17.

His Excellency Sir William Mansfield arrived in Poona from the Presidency on Thursday evening.—*Poona Observer, January* 18.

His Excellency the Governor arrived at Matheran on Thursday last, and will return to the Presidency before the 22nd instant, on which date the new Council is to sit, and on the morning of the 23rd His Excellency will leave Bombay by train for Challisgaum, and will proceed on a tour throughout the Candeish districts, and afterwards returns to Poona; after a short sojourn at Dapoorie His Excellency will proceed to Mahableshwar. —*Id.*

BENGAL.

We are informed that Soonder Sai, the rebel leader, with his companions are again troublesome in Sumbulpore and that measures have been adopted for the capture and punishment of the gang.—*Englishman, January* 10.

The following is reported by the American ship *Sabine*, from Colombo:—

"On the 23rd of December Captain Cromwell fell overboard; the boat was instantly got out, but was unable to save him; lat. 4° 50', long. 92° 25'. On the 29th of December, in a hurricane, the ship was thrown on her beam ends; cut away the mizen-mast; ship righted; fore-mast also badly sprung. The day previous, at 4.30 A. M., whilst standing to the North West under topsails, the ship struck something which shook her considerably—supposed to be a wreck; (too dark to see anything) since which the ship has made some water."—*Englishman, Jan.* 11.

The estimate of the postal department. As required by the new Budget System the amount of Annual Expenditure in the Postal Department for the year 1861-62 has been estimated at about Rupees 55 lakhs and a half, of which the sum of Rupees 85 thousand appears to have been reserved to meet any future contingency. —*Hurkaru, Jan.* 11.

MADRAS.

We observe that it is in contemplation to lay down Tramways between Madras and the Red Hills, for the purpose of removing the Town sweepings, and that plans and estimates have been submitted by the Civil Engineer to the Municipal Board.—*Times, January* 14.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT TO COLONEL CRAWFORD COOKE.— We regret to state that last evening, on returning from the levee of the Commander in Chief, a serious accident befel Colonel Crawford Cooke, Deputy Adjutant General of the Madras Army. Whilst riding over Government Bridge in the direction of the Island, his horse stumbled and fell; and from the account which reached us, appears to have rolled over his rider. We are sorry to say that Colonel Cooke was taken up insensible, having sustained some very severe injuries at the back of his head. He was at once removed to his house in a palanquin, Dr. Sanderson was immediately sent for and subjected him to the necessary treatment. Up to going to press this morning, no further particulars have reached us.—*Athenæum and Statesman, Jan.* 13.

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English Press.

THE REALITIES OF THE COTTON QUESTION.

(From the Economist, Nov. 30.)

During the past fortnight we have received several communications from Lancashire in reference to the supply and consumption of cotton, all bearing more of an alarmist character than had hitherto been the case. No doubt there is much cause for the gravest uneasiness,—for the most anxious consideration of what ought to be done,—for the utmost promptitude in doing whatever it shall appear, on such consideration, can be done. But in looking our position carefully in the face, it is very important to avoid alike, as far as possible, all vagueness and all exaggeration. From the outset of the American difficulty, we have uniformly endeavoured to calm all excessive fears, and to show how the calamity which has so long hung over us ought to be met and might be mitigated. Six months ago we explained that, if the probability of the withholding of the whole, or nearly the whole, of the American crop for an entire year were once fully realised and laid to heart, the prices would advance to such a rate as to draw all the cotton that India could, with her imperfect means of transport, contrive to send us;—and that, if at the same time, our spinners resolutely and systematically reduced their hours of work to four days a week, this extra Indian supply, added to what remained in stock and was still to arrive from other quarters, would make up a total which would keep our operatives tolerably well employed, and at least out of reach of starvation, for twelve months,—by which period we entertained little doubt that relief would reach us in one form or other. Unfortunately, however, neither of these *ifs* were early enough converted into actual facts:—the price rose for some months so slowly that the requisite stimulus to the shipment of cotton from India has scarcely yet fairly begun to operate there; and "short time" was not generally resorted to till the stock of cotton in Liverpool had been alarmingly reduced. The actual state of matters at present is, we believe, nearly asfollow:—

	bales.	bales.	bales.
Stock, Nov. 22, in Liverpool—American	274,120		
— — Surat	279,060		
— — Other sorts	34,500		
		587,680	
In spinners' hands (say)		112,320	
		700,000	
At sea, or expected to be received by June 1, 1862 (say):—			
Surat		350,000	
Other sorts		85,000	
		1,135,000	
Probable export up to June, say 9,000 bales a week—27 weeks		243,000	
Available for home consumption			892,000
Consumption for 27 weeks at the estimated rate of 30,000 bales a week—that of 1860 having been about 47,000 bale			810,000
Probable stocks on June 1, 1862			82,000

On this table we have to remark that, though as near an approach to accuracy as we can obtain, it still contains several items which are and must remain conjectural. In the first place, the stock of cotton in spinners' hands can never be *known*, and it may be larger than the figure we have set down. In the second place, the amount taken for export may be more or less than we have calculated. In ordinary years we furnish the continent of Europe with a large portion of its supply, and this year of course the pressure from that quarter will be greater than ever, except in as far as it may be reduced by the enormous advance of price. Probably, however, this advance will not check foreign consumption quite so much as English; for most foreign manufacturers have both a larger average margin of profit than English ones, and a more artificially *secured* if a more limited and poorer market. In the third place, the calculation as to the amount of East Indian cotton to be expected before June, refers only to that which we have reason for knowing or believing will reach us from *the old fields*:—whatever quantities the high price may be adequate to attract from new places in the interior, especially from the Nagpore district, viâ Calcutta, or down the Godavery, are not included. In fact, any estimate as to the amount from these quarters would be a mere baseless conjecture. *Some*, however, we probably may expect. In the fourth and last place, our table takes no account of any cargoes from America which may reach us by running the blockade. (One has arrived at Havre this week.)

Bearing in mind all these modifying memoranda, then we still cannot but admit that the result of these calculations of ways and means is gloomy enough, being neither more nor less than this:—That *if* our mills work two-thirds of their usual time, or about four days a week so as to keep the operatives out of reach of actual want!—and *if* no *extraordinary* supply arrives from *new* Indian districts;—and *if* no considerable quantity of cotton runs the American blockade;—and *if* the Continent takes the amount we have (impartially) estimated—then by next summer we shall have only about 80,000 bales left, or not more than three weeks' supply. No doubt before that time—*long* before that time perhaps—the whole aspect of affairs may have been changed by the termination of the American conflict, or the cessation of the blockade by the intervention of either France or England in the war. We have already discussed in some detail the likelihood of each of these occurren— and we will not go over that ground again her— ces is *possible* at any moment—none appea— . Each probable or imminent. It is said, a— —s immediately truth, that the French authori— —nd we believe with wished to precipitate a qu— —ties are acting as if they It is said, and we b— —quarrel with the United States. States authori— —elieve with truth, that the United unwillin— —ties are acting as if they were at least not w— —g to precipitate a quarrel with England. The —ews that has so startled us all this week is an apt exemplification. What may come of such proceedings we will not attempt to predict. All we can say with confidence is that the best efforts of our Government have hitherto been directed to control both the natural *fidgetiness* of France and the natural irritation of England. But what we are concerned with at present is to point out as a matter deserving the careful consideration of our merchants and manufacturers, because forming an important element in the actual position and prospects of the cotton question—that a considerable period (probably not less then four months) must elapse *even after the raising of the blockade*, before any great quantity of cotton would be able to reach our shores. The crop now picked or in process of picking is stored on the plantations in its roughest form. It is neither ginned nor packed;—packed, indeed, it cannot be for want of bagging, nearly all of which is usually imported; and this will have to be sent from the producing countries, before the process of bailing can even commence. Then too, there are no ships in the cotton ports—four-fifths of those usually employed being at this side of the ocean and likely for the most part to remain here till peace is proclaimed or till the blockade is broken. Finally, the means of inland transport, on which so bulky an article as cotton is particularly dependent for transmission to the ports of shipment, have been greatly disorganised by the war. The river steamers are built for only three or four years' duration:—this year scarcely any have been constructed, and the greater proportion of the existing ones have been taken up for the convenance of troops and warlike stores, and will probably be returned at the expiration of the war in a nearly unserviceable condition. Nearly all the bullock carts and other vehicles are said to have left the plantations and gone to the war, where the demand for such things ensures large profits to their owners. Altogether, the reorganisation of the usual rapid channels of comunication between the cotton plantations of America and the cotton manufacturers of England must be a work of time and difficulty:—and even if the ports were open as early as the 1st of February, it would probably be the 1st of June before cotton could reach us thence in any quantity.

Several journals, both English and American, have been commenting in rather a wild style on the probable effect of the seizure of Beaufort by the Federalists, on the export of cotton to Liverpool and Boston. Some of them have proclaimed it as if it were the opening of one of the Southern ports to the commerce of the world, and as if thenceforth neither France nor England would have reason to complain of the blockade. But, even if the occupation of Charleston were to follow on the capture of Port Royal, we do not see in what way the liberation and transmission of the cotton crop to Europe would be materially affected by the success. If, indeed, Charleston were a great depôt of cotton, and thousands upon thousands of bales were lying there, belonging to rebels whose property might be seized, or to loyal subjects who desired nothing better than to sell them, then *protanto* relief would be afforded. But we apprehend there is scarcely any cotton to be found now at Charleston or for many miles in the interior. If, again, the plantations within easy reach of Charleston were owned by Unionnists, anxious only to transmit their produce to the port as soon as it was possible to ship it, something might be done. But there is no appearance whatever of such a state of things. Unless the Federal forces could occupy a large portion of the State (which no one contemplates as possible or even as intended), we may be pretty sure that the Southern authorities will prevent cotton being forwarded for conficsation by the Federalists, and equally sure that the Federalists will not permit it to be sold or shipped for the benefit of the rebels. If the Southerners be allowed to dispose of their produce and be paid for it, the whole object of the blockade is abondoned. If they were not, we may rely upon it that scarcely a single bale will find its way to Charleston Beaufort, or Savannah,—or to any port where it will be within reach of capture by the Unionists. Neither party will so far play the game of the enemy us to *join* in allowing cotton to come to as from Charleston or Beaufort; and unless they do so join, only a very few bags can filter through.

One or two writers seem to imagine that the occupation of Port Royal and the command of the adjoining coasts and islands, will enable the Northerners to seize all the cotton grown there, and to set about cultivating more for themselves. Of course, *if they have skill and negroes at hand*, they may grow cotton next year on any land which they actually and securely occupy; but this is little better than nonsense. It is quite true, as alleged, that the finest cotton of America is grown on the small islands which lie along the coast of South Carolina and Georgia; but the quality of this cotton is peculiar, and the quantity extremely small Of the whole 2,500,000 bales which we usually receive from the States, *only about* 35,000 *bales consists of "Sea Islands."* The relief through this channel will, therefore, be scarcely appreciable, except by a few spinners of the finest counts for thread and muslin.

Of course it is scarcely necessary to observe that the possible and probable consequences of the strange proceeding on which we have commented in another column may lead to an earlier release of the American crop of cotton than a few day go seemed likely.

THE ART OF CONVERSATION.

(From the Saturday Review, Nov. 30.)

Talking is not a sufficient occupation for a life, but it is the best of recreations or subsidiary employments, and a master of the art possesses the most useful and enjoyable of accomplishments. Even for his own special purposes, the professed talker ought to cultivate independent pursuits and interests. A mere idler in society loses the earnestness which forms the unseen basis of good conversation, and he is certain to fall into some of the innumerable mannerisms which beset the pertinacious votary of a single study. Sir Walter Scott said, after a course of London dinners, that the bishops talked better than the wits, and the lawyer better than the bishops. He was probably prejudiced in favour of his own profession, or the lawyers of the present time have degenerated; yet the comparison may have been so far just that the wits talked for the sake of talking, while the Law and the Church had something to talk about, and made conversation their pleasure instead of their business. In tact, in ease, in versatility, and in all other external conditions of agreeable intercourse, the class which calls itself society has an undisputed pre-eminence over the more laborious and active sections of the community. The occasional frivolity or dulness of Belgravia and Mayfair may, in some degree, be attributed to the abundant leisure which is most commonly found in the higher ranks. It is, however, happily not the fashion for the favourites of fortune to live in utter or ostensible idleness; and political life furnishes some of the leaders of society with a serious and worthy employment. Where a statesman happens, like Mr. Canning or Lord Melbourne, to be also remarkable for intellect and wit, he probably carries the art of conversation as far as its nature permits. The mere diner-out, even if his anecdotes and humorous turns are in themselves equally meritorious, trifles and banters, and discusses and narrates, with less authority and effect. In general, however, the best talkers of the best society are imported from its outskirts. They bring with them the originality and vigour which are not always nursed in the purple, and they find in the unprejudiced and polished circles which receive them an incomparable audience. One of the chief elements of superiority possessed by those who live in the world consists in habitual readiness to talk or to be talked to on any rational subject. A lively intellect, combined with a sociable disposition, may attain a similar exemption from awkward narrowness, but the native inhabitants of the upper world were freeborn.

Good talkers may be found in all educated classes, and the benefits which they confer on their fellow-creatures can scarcely be overrated. Many a happy husband and father, with his affectionate wife and thriving children around him, suspects, though he scarcely ventures to utter the heresy, that domestic life is a bore. It is pleasant enough to combine amusement with instruction in daily intercourse with the boys and girls, and a judicious wife may keep, for the most part, in decent obscurity the petty vexations of the servants' hall and the nursery. The man, however, who depends on children for society feels a void like that of a dairy-farm deprived of its due supply of super-phosphate. The process of giving everything out and taking nothing in can only end in exhaustion. The faithful partner of his affections may perhaps not be qualified to supply his intellectual craving, and, if opportunity favours, a prudent regard for domestic happiness will at last drive him from home. The stupidity engendered by seclusion weighs upon the spirits and irritates the temper. It is better even to indulge moderately in neighbourly scandal than to brood over family grievances; but real conversation is infinitely preferable to personal gossip, and those who propagate among their friends the habit and faculty of social thought are true missionaries of wisdom and of civilization. The best talkers, like the highest adepts in every art, are born with peculiar gifts; but their aptitudes may be cultivated by reflection, by observation, and especially by varied practice. Young men seldom talk well, but it is fortunate that they are not conscious of defects which might oppress them with unseasonable diffidence. They are generally positive, and if they are well-informed they are almost always pedantic. Their humour is conventional and lumbering, their philosophy displays itself in its processes instead of its results, and they have not yet mastered the resources of colloquial language. Yet those who are afterwards destined to excel in conversation possess the essential qualities of gaiety, of intellectual openness, and of originality, which must be genuine although it may be shallow. As their company is acceptable to one another, and still more agreeable to young women, the impatience with which masters regard the bungling of apprentices is not provoked by constant collisions.

The aspirant to social success ought to avoid or postpone the choice of any special and limited department of conversation. A talker of the highest order ought not to encourage the expectation of squibs and crackers— often as he opens his mouth. It should rath— as object to wait for occasions, to consult t— —r be his companions, and to deal willin— —e tastes of his any topic which may comma— —gly and readily with interest. A gentle f— —d a temporary or accidental simplicity of ch— —mness of manner, an unaffected eager en— —racter, and, and above all, a genial and hea— —joyment of social intercourse, predispose all —ers to appreciate humour and concentrated thought. It is by no means necessary to possess profound or extensive knowledge, though the most recondite and out-of-the-way attainments may, in skilful hands, become available for purposes of conversation. A quick and intelligent mind seizes the salient points in all subjects of discussion or allusion, and to careless observers a good talker will often appear thoroughly familiar with some unknown branch of learning, while he has himself never consciously attempted to conceal his total ignorance. It is indispensable to good conversation that every word should have a meaning, and yet that all heaviness and obscurity should be avoided. Students of the art, even when they have attained the requisite lightness and quickness, ought to be on their guard against tricks and repetitions. Paradoxes and broad exaggerations are legitimate forms of humour, but they become tiresome when they are too constantly introduced. Personal satire ought to be sparingly employed, on the ground that, when it is too largely cultivated, it almost always degenerates into perceptible ill-nature. Many able men, in narrow circles, who began with an intellectual and amusing perception of the faults of their neighbours, become, by degrees, mere inventors or retailers of commonplace scandal. The oddities of things are less popular than the eccentricities of persons, but in the long run they will be found far less tedious.

The faculty of telling stories is popular and tempting; but it is rarely connected with the highest powers of conversation. Sir Walter Scott, who had an inexhaustible store of excellent anecdotes, was not considered a successful talker. Clever narratives, however, are generally acceptible at ordinary dining-tables, where anxious hostesses are sometimes contented if they can hear the sustained sound of the human voice. If stories must be told, it is a universal and infallible rule that they cannot be too short. The preliminary introduction or caption may almost always be spared, for it is not material that the heroine of the story was the historian's grandmother, and that the unfortunate butt was an acquaintance of his wife's uncle. It is better to say that an old woman or a country squire experienced the adventures, which derive no additional interest from the deduction of a pedigree. Anecdotes interspersed with general remarks are more effective than when they are strung together in unintermitted series. The human mind tires of sameness, even when all the component items in the catalogue are amusing. In narration, as in discussion, it is important to remember that monotony is most objectionable in the minor details of conversation. Long sentences are even worse than long stories; and a professed bore may be recognised by the prolix subdivisions of a speech which might in itself have been almost endurable. A strain on the attention is always unwelcome in seasons of recreation; and when the conclusion of a sentence in anticipated some seconds before it is reached, the hearer too often feels as if he were listening to a sermon, without feeling himself called upon to practise the corresponding duty of patience.

Command of appropriate language is as indispensable to a colloquial speaker as to an orator or an author. It is, fortunately, impossible to use fine phrases and rhetorical circumlocutions in good society. The general dialect of conversation is simple, pure, and idiomatic; but, except under skilful treatment, it is often incorrect and rarely felicitous. A good talker finds the right word by an unconscious instinct, as a clever horse on a rough road always puts his feet in the right place. Unless he is perfectly at ease in dealing with his verbal machinery, he can never give way to the spontaneous fertility and natural playfulness which constitute his title to social success. The most distinctive quality of a genuine talker is unpremeditated freshness. Charles Lamb complains that a Scotchman's thoughts are never seen in the course of formation, and he is fully justified in denouncing the tediousness of ready-made declamation. A stream of talk is always tiresome, for conversation ought to bubble up in unforeseen succession from distinct and copious springs. The thought of the moment has a kind of aerated briskness which is lost when it is stored in the memory for subsequent use. The half-truths, the whimsical paradoxes, the sudden transitions of an animated dialogue, are often as instructive as elaborate disquisitions, and they are infinitely more amusing. A talker of the highest order is exempt from the temptation of monopolizing attention, because he depends for inspiration on the independent and natural flow of the conversation. Confident in his ability to deal with all probable topics of discussion, he abstains from thrusting forward favourite hobbies of his own. The man of one subject, the prophet of a neglected truth, has no business in society. The platform and the pamphlet are his proper fields of action. In those regions Æolus may disport himself without annoyance to ordinary human beings.

As it is not always practicable to avoid personal matters, the beginner will find it a useful rule to abstain from giving information which is not already familiar to his hearers, and, like a cautious advocate, he will seldom ask a question until he knows the answer. A new communication or an abrupt inquiry too often connects itself with painful associations. Gratuitous praise of any absent person frequently brings imperfect sympathies to light, and, though good-humoured ridicule is more generally acceptable, it is unpleasant in a slightly satirical discourse to stumble unexpectedly on feelings of serious dislike. It is not necessary that the subject of conversation should be intrinsically interesting, for the treatment is of more importance than the material. The tact which evades the prejudices of others, and consults their tastes, is naturally associated with the faculty of creating interest, and of directing it into new channels. The world in general is commonplace, prosaic, and uninventive; but an external impulse which forces it out of its ordinary grooves provides a not unwelcome excitement. Like painters and poets, masters of conversation refine and elevate those whom they have the opportunity of influencing, and they teach even decorous feebleness to catch occasional glimpses of the strange contrasts and combinations which are the recreations of a large and genial intellect. Even in dealing with the stupidest audience, deliberate condescension ought uniformly to be avoided. It may be necessary to be even exceptionally lucid, and as it were to speak in words of one syllable, but a wise and thoughtful man never permits himself to be silly. A vigorous understanding will succeed best in the exchange of prattle with young children, and there are gifted speakers who can even talk to a dog without offending the taste of the bystanders. The sum of the doctrine of conversation is to be natural, to be extemporaneous, to be gentle and self-possessed, and above all to be concise. Natural genius, aided by these and by similar precepts, may lead to an eminence in conversation which can seldom be attained before middle life. The accomplishment comes late, and it passes away early, for old men cease to be creative, and their memories are retentive of anecdotes, and oblivious of the frequency with which they have been repeated. The art of conversation seldom leads to permanent fame, and it is not even always rewarded by contemporary gratitude. The self-sacrifice which may be necessary in its cultivation is only repaid by the enjoyment of practising it, and by consciousness of the benefits which it confers on society.

Just too Late.—Mr. Russell gives this anecdote in one of his American letters:—"The other day a soldier said to an officer who was about to punish him for neglect of duty. 'If you do I'll not vote for you at the next election.' You spoke too late, quoth the officer; here I am now with the power to punish you, and I'll double it for your threat'—a very pregnant little story for people to think over in all its bearings."

American Drill.—The extraordinary character of the drill practised by the Fire Zouaves is happily hit off by a literary Zouave. We get up at two in the morning and have somerset drill for two hours by squads, then by companies, and then we form in regimental line and turn fourteen somersets forward and fourteen backward to the tap of the drum, keeping exact time, loading and firing revolving rifles at a target as we come forward; and firing at another as we go back, with a revolver in each hand. If any balls are found more than an inch and a half from the centre the man is discovered and put on columbiade guard for the day: this means keeping guard all day with two inch columbiads tied across his shoulders. After somerset drill we have jumping and firing in the air by platoons for two hours. At the word of command the platoons jump thirty feet straight up, firing at an object fifty yards in advance the instant they reach their extreme altitude. This sort of practice the colonel thinks will be remarkably useful in firing at an enemy concealed behind breastworks.—*American Paper.*

Regard for Posterity.—The benevolent regards and purposes of men in masses seldom can be supposed to extend beyond their own generation. They may look to posterity as an audience, may hope for its attention, and hope for its praise: they may trust to its recognition of unacknowledged merit, and demand its justice for contemporary wrong. But all this is mere selfishness. and does not involve the slightest regard to, or consideration of, the interest of those by whose numbers we would fain swell the circle of our flatterers, and by whose authority we would gladly support our presently disputed claims. The idea of self-denial for the sake of posterity, of practising present economy for the sake of debtors yet unborn, of planting forests that our descendents may live under their shade, or of raising cities for future nations to inhabit, never, I suppose, efficiently takes place among publicly recognised motives of exertion. Yet these are not the less our duties; nor is our part fitly sustained upon the earth, unless the range of our intended and deliberate usefulness include, not only the companions, but the successors, of our pilgrimage. God has lent us the earth for our life; it is a great entail. It belongs as much to those who are to come after us, and whose names are already written in the book of creation, as to us; and we have no right— anything we do or neglect, to involve them in — —, by sary penalties, or deprive them of bene— —unnecessary was in our power to bequeath. A— —nts which it because it is one of the appoi— —nd this the more, labour of men that, in propor— —ated conditions of the the seedsowing and the h— —ion to the time between fruit; and that gen— —rvest, is the fulness of the place our aim, and —ally, therefore, the farther off we witnesses of what we have laboured for, the less we desire to be ourselves the and rich will be the measure of our success. Men cannot benefit those — that are with them as they can benefit those who — come after them; and of all the pulpits from which — the human voice is ever sent forth, there is none from which it reaches so far as from the grave.—*Ruskin.*

Advertisements.

NEW AND FASHIONABLE MILLINERY.

MESSRS. BANAJEE CUMROODEEN & Co have the pleasure to announce to the Ladies of the Presidency and Outstations, that they have just received, *ex Wings of the Wind*, and *Lady Octavia* a further choice selection of Fashionable Millinery, consisting of,—

Ladies' Crinoline Bonnets, handsomely trimmed.
Black and Brown Felt Spanish Turban Hats, trimmed with velvet.
Trimmed Straw Hats, assorted shapes.
Black Glace Silk Paletot.
Linen and Muslin Sets of Collars and Sleeves.
Spanish Lace and white and colored Embroidered Silk Mantillas.
Black Lace Mantilla Shawls.
Black and White Lama Shawls.
Assorted Colored Silk Gloves.
Scarboro Hair Rolls and Frizzettes.
Assorted Chenille Hair Nets.
Assorted Invisible Braid Nets, with Stars and Steel Beads.
White Blonde Edge Cap Fronts.
White Kid Boots and Shoes.
Black Velvet and Gold Head Dresses.
Best Artificial Flowers.
Flower Wreaths with Boquets to match.
White China Silk Mantilla's and Shawls.
Variety of Fancy Gilt and Pearl Buttons.
Jet and Steel Slides for Ornamenting Bonnets.
Fancy Gilt Stars.
Children's Black Felt Spanish Turban Hats.
Children's Black and Colored Cashmere Boots.
Children's Large and Small Size Dressed and Undress ed Dolls.
Variety of Spring Toys for Children.
Air-tight Japan Tin Boxes, &c. &c.

An early inspection of which will oblige.

No. 2, Medow Street, next door to Henderson & Co., Fort.

THE LONDON HOUSE.

THORNHILL BROTHERS & Co. respectfully acquaint their Friends and the Public, that in consequence of the great depression in trade existing among the London and Geneva manufacturers, they have purchased for Cash a splendid lot of Gold and Silver Watchesf Jewellery, &c., which they will sell at such prices as will ensure most decided savings to purchasers.

They consist of Gold and Silver Watches by McCabe.
Gold and Silver Watches by Thornhill Brothers.
Gold and Silver Watches by Jones.
Gold and Silver Watches by Allen.
Gold and Silver Watches by Bennett.
Gold and Silver Watches by Benoit.
Doctor's Independant Seconds.
Ladies' Gold Watches by English and Geneva makers.
Gold Watches from Rs. 70 to Rs. 350 each.
Silver Watches from Rs. 20 to Rs. 170 do.
Children's Sterling Silver Presentation Mugs.
Children's Sterling Silver Knife, Fork, and Spoon in Morocco cases.
Sterling Silver Snuff Boxes Gold gilt inside.
Sterling Silver Enamelled Snuff Boxes Gold gilt inside.
Coral Charms mounted in Gold, Rupees 4 per set of Ten.
Best Plated Tea Sernices on Nickle Silver.
Ladies' and Gentlemen's best description of London made Courior Bags from Rs. 10 to 15.
Alminium and Jet Jewellery in great variety.
Steel Spectacles, Eye Glasses, &c. &c.
English, French and American Clocks in great variety.
Small Round Tent Clocks without Pendulums.
Small Pocket Thermometers, Rupees 2, 3, 4 each.
All the above Watches are warranted to keep good time.
Thornhill Bros. & Co. manufactures to order in fine Indian Gold.

Alberts.	Gold Hoops for children's ears
Guards.	Wedding Rings and Guards.
Hair Guards.	Brooches.
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Watches made to order.

Old Gold and Silver, old Coins, Antiques, all kinds of Jewellery, Watches, Diamonds, Pearls, Coral, Plated Articles, &c., bought and taken in exchange.

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A European Assistant wanted.

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PURIFIERS of the Blood, Eruptions or Irritation of the Skin, Boils, Abscesses, Ulcers, Pimples, Blotches, &c. are speedily cured by Chable's Depurative Syrup and Mineral Baths for diseases of the Skin.

The Pommade Antidartreuse should be employed at the same time. 20,000 cures are yearly effected, which can be attested by innumerable letters in the possession of the Proprietor.

Dr. Forget's Pulmonic Syrup.

The most effectual remedy known for Coughs, Colds, or continued irritations of the Chests or Lungs. It is prescribed by the principal Physicians of Paris and London. For Piles, Chable Pommade will effect a cure in three days.

Citrate of Iron Syrup.

For a quick and certain cure of the discharges, &c., produced by long continued disease, ask for Chable Syrup of Citrate of Iron. The parties should act according to the prescription folded on the Bottle.

Full instructions accompany each object. Be carephato observe that the Name and Seal of Dr. Chable, ful rmacian, Paris, are affixed to each article.

Sole Agents for India, Messrs. Framjee Nusserwanjee and Co., Bombay.

FASHIONABLE MILLINERY.
MRS. LAKE

HAS the pleasure to inform the Ladies of Bombay and those at out-stations, that she has just received a splendid assortment of MILLINERY for the season, consisting of

DRESSES.

Ball Dresses, in Tulle, Crape, Blonde, Gauze, Lace Tarlaton Silk, &c.
Flounced Silk Dresses, Plain and Figured.
Colored French Muslin Dresses.
Colored and White Sprig Muslin Dresses.
White Embroidered Muslin and Tarlaton Dresses.
Rich Barège Flounced Dresses.
Plain and Flounced rich Mohair Dresses.
Cheap and good striped, and Checked Silks.
Mouseline de sôi Dresses with rich Silk Flounces.
White and Colored Gauze Dresses.
Black and White Lace Dresses, and Flouncing.
Black and White Lace Tunics for Ball Dresses.
Sprig'd and Striped Muslin de sôi Dresses.
Striped Mohair Cloth for Dresses.
Foulard Silk.
White and Spotted Muslin and Net for Dresses.

BONNETS AND HATS.

Bonnets, in Tulle, Silk Tulle, Silk, Crèpe & Crape, &c. &c.
White Crinoline, and Braid Bonnets.
Plain Dunstable and Colored Straw Bonnets.
Hats for Ladies, richly trimmed with Feathers, Velvet, &c. &c.
Hats for Girls, Boys and Infants, trimmed and untrimmed.

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White and Black Spanish Lace Mantles.
Black Silk and Mohair Mantles.
Black and White Lace Mantles.
Burnouses, in White Lama, and Barège.
Do. in Black Grenadine.
Do. in Black Barège.
Colleen Bawn Mantles in Black and White Muslin.
Zauve Jacquettes with Vests, handsomely trimmed.
Lama Shawls, Black, White, and Coloured.
Black Grenadine Shawls, trimmed with Spanish Lace.

COLLARS AND SLEEVES IN SETS.

Real Valanceinnes Lace Collar and Sleeves.
Imitation Brussels Lace Collar and Sleeves.
Embroidered Muslin Collar and Sleeves.
White Muslin embroidered in Black Collar and Sleeves.
White and Black Net Collars and Sleeves.
White and Black Crèpe Collars and Sleeves.
Plain White Hemmed Muslin Collars and Sleeves.

FLOWERS, FEATHERS, &c.

Garnitures for Ball Dresses.
Wreaths of Colored Flowers, with Steel and Gold.
Bridal Wreaths in great variety.
Wreaths for Mourning in Black, White, and Steel.
Flowers of every description.
Invisible Hair Nets, Black and Brown.
Hair Nets in Chinelle Braid, Floss, Beads, &c.
Rich Quilted Trimmings in all Colors.
Fancy Chinelle Rosettes and Graduated Buttons for Dresses.

LADIES' DRESS PRESERVES.

Ladies Belt Clasps, in Aluminium, Gold and Jet.

HEAD DRESSES, &c.

Head Dresses, in Steel, Gold, Coral, Velvet, &c.
Gold Flowers, Ornaments and Cords.
Gold Pins and Gold Combs, for the Hair.
Fancy Gold, and Aluminium Back Combs.
Pearl, and Gold Coronets.
Real Valencennes, and Maltese Lace Pocket Handkerchiefs.
Imitation Lace Pocket Handkerchiefs.
Infants Cloaks, and Hoods, very rich.
Rich Fancy Fans, Spangled in Gold Steel and Silver.
Ladies French Stays.

STEEL HOOPS AND PETTICOATS, OF EVERY DESCRPTION.

Fancy Feathers, Rosettes, Birds. &c.
Rich Ostrich and Fancy Feath—ers with Velvet to match, in all Colors for Hats. — &c.
Rich Velvet Fancy a— &c.
Black White and — Plain Ribbon.
Black and W— Colored Spotted Falls.
Embroid— —ite real Maltese Lace Lappets.
Ladi— —ered French Cambric Pocket Handkerchiefs.
— —s White Kid Gloves.
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White Glacè and Figured Silk Dresses.
White Lace, Embroidered and plain Tulle Dresses.
White Embroidered Tarlaton Dresses.
Bonnets, Mantles, Lace Pocket Handkerchiefs.
Square, Tulle, and Lace Bridal Veils.
Bridal Wreaths and Bouquettes.
White Kid Gloves, Fans, &c. &c. &c.

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Black Mohair and Paramata Dresses.
Black Barège and Muslin Dresses.
Rick Black Glacè Silks.
Half Mourning Silks and Muslins.
Black Burnouses.
Bonnets.
Flowers in Crépe, steel and Jet.
Crépe Collars and Sleeves.
Black Silk Stockings.
Black Kid Gloves.
Jet Broaches, Bracelets, and Jet Clasps for Waits Bands.

Hours of business from 9 A. M. to 7 P. M. Orders from Out-stations must be accompanied by either a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay, or no notice will be taken of them.

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Playing 4, 6, or 8 Tunes each.

MESSRS. McCOMBIE & WRIGHT have the pleasure to announce the arrival in excellent condition of twenty-four of these boxes, playing the following airs. The Boxes have been made to order, with such arrangement of popular Airs, Tunes, &c., as are best suited for the Bombay Market.

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No. 1 plays
God save the Queen.
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When the morning.

No. 2 plays
M— Maryann Polka.
Far far upon the sea.
Nelly Bly.
Still so gently from La Sonambula.

No. 3 plays
Martha, Choeur de Chase.
La Traviata—Di Prooruza il near
Eruami-Conquira (Verdi).
La Dame Blanche.
Viens gentille Dame.

No. 4 plays
Souvenir de Cork.
Orphee aux Eufers.
Cavatina de la Gazza.
Le Pre aux Clercs.

No. 5 plays
I have thought of thee.
Oh Nanny will thou gang with me.
Sandy and Jenny.
My own my lovely bride.

No. 6 plays
Farewell ye Mountains.
Glorious Apollo.
The Rose of Kildare.
The Bonny Fish Wife.

No. 7 plays
My love she's but a Lassie yet.
Bonny Dundee.
British Grenadiers.
Partaul pour la Syrie.

No. 8 plays
With all thy faults I love the still.
The Dutchess of Kent.
The Dream is past.
Cared I for your heart.

SIX TUNE BOXES.

. 1 plays
Hearts of Oak.
Roy's wife of Aldavaloch.
When the Rosy Moon appearing.
Banks of Bauna.
O'er the Waters Row.
The Bonny Fish Wife.

o. 2 plays
Fair Ellen, Braham.
Draw the Sword, Scotland.
Flora McDonald, Laurent.
Favorite Scoth Air.
My love, she's but a &c.
Rule Brittannia.

No. 3 plays
Home sweet Home.
The light up Mana.
Canadian Boat Song.
Poor Maryann.
The Rose of Lucerne.
Merrily danced the Quaker's wife.

No. 4 plays
Nicholson's Rondo.
Waltz on the Swiss Girl.
When the Rosebud of Summer.
Coal Black Rose.
Pop goes the Weasel.
Oh how those Bells remind me.

No. 5 plays
The Lass of Gowrie.
The Harp that once through Tara's Halls.
God save the Queen.
Kitty of Coleraine.
I've journeyed over many lands.
Oh 'tis the melody.

No. 6 plays
My old dog Tray.
The low back'd Car.
Lillie Dale.
Pop goes the Weasel.
The pretty Ratcatcher's daughter.
The Reel Row.

No. 7 plays
The time I've lost in wooing.
I'll gang no more to yon twon.
The Royal Oaks of England.
The Sailor's Journal.
Oh Lognedli Buchan.
The Reel Row.

No. 8 plays
God save the Queen.
Buy a Broom.
Waltz Lucrezia Borgia.
Love Ritornella.
Still so gently o'er me stealing
Bay of Biscay.

EIGHT TUNE BOXES.

No. 1 plays
Love not a Ballad.
The Isle of Beauty.
Olga Waltzer.
Auld Lang Syne.
Oh Susannah.
Willie we have missed you.
Priere de Guilliame Tell.
The last Rose of Summer.

No. 2 plays
Miss Cree's Hornpipe.
Buy a Broom.
God save the Queen.
The Old English Lady.
When pensive I thought.
Pray Goody.
My Heart and Lute.
Isabel.

No. 3 plays
Nobody coming to Marry me.
The Horn of Chase.
Quick Step.
Royal English Summer Night.
The Lass of Richmond Hill.
My heart is still with thee.
My love she's but &c.
By the gaily circling Glass.

No. 4 plays
Evening Star Polka.
Hoffucing's Waltz.
Farewell ye Mountains.
Draw the Sword.
Fly not yet.
My love is like, &c.
Robin Adair.
Partaut pour la Syrie.

No. 5 plays
The Laurel.
I was in the merry month of May.
Say, can a father's heart.
Culver Lodge favorite dance.
Apsley House do.
Come sing to me, &c.
The better land.
The high born child.

No. 6 plays
English Hornpipe.
Merrily dance, &c.
Favorite Quadrille.
Jenny Jones.
When the rosy Moon.
British Grenadier's March.
Ango Caledonian Air.
The Blue Bells of Scotland.

No. 7 plays
St. Patrick's Day.
Rob Roy.
I'll gang no Mair, &c.
Rule Brittannia.
God save the Queen.
The Royal Oaks of England.
Good night and joy be, &c.
The time I've lost, &c.

No. 8 plays
Luisa Miller—Deh la parola.
Lucia di Lammermoor vers toi toujours.
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Ayeb plus de confiance.
I Pastaui, Nel Mirate.
La Traviata Panjoo Cara.
Guilliame Tell Acours dance nia vacella.
Le chants de la Serena.

Price moderate, early application to be made to
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A QUANTITY of Galvanized IRON SHEETS, suitable for roofing when covered with Thatch; this article proves an Economical, Durable, and Cool roof and is well suited for the climate of India.

For further particulars apply to,
HEYCOCK & Co.

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BEGS to announce the arrival of a Select Stock of Millinery, consisting of Bonnets, trimmed and untrimmed in Crinoline, white and black, plain and fancy, also Tulle and Crepè Dress Bonnets.

Ladies and Children's Hats in all the fashionable Shapes.
Feathers and Flowers.
Ribbons in all widths and Colors.
Brochè Bonnet ties.
Bridal Wreaths Veils and Bouquets.
Handsome Colored Wreaths and Bouquets.
Velvet and Pearl Head Dresses.
Pearl Coronets and Pearl and Gold Combs.
Bracelets and Clasps in the newest pattern.

GARIBALDI SHIRTS.

Rich Glacé Mantles and Paletots.
Barcelona Mantles.
Richly embroidered black Grenadine Shawls trimmed with Lace.
Spanish Lace Shawls.
White Lace Mantles.
White and Black Lace Tunics and Flouncings.
Llama Shawls.
White and Black Glacè Silks.
Rich Taffeta Chinè a Carreaux.
Rich Taffeta Broche Chinè.
Rich Flounced Barege Robes.
Rich Challi Barege Ditto.
Seaside Linen Robes.
Rich French Muslin Robes.
Spotted and Plain Swiss Muslin.
Hairnets with Coronets.
Sets of Maltese Collars and Sleeves.
,, Muslin Ditto ditto.
Muslin Embroideries.
New Muslin Coventry Frilling.
Dress Trimmings' Consisting of Fringed Ribbons, Quilted Ribbons, Quilted Velvets.
Glacè Buttons, Velvet Buttons and Graduated Sets of Buttons.
White and Colored Crinoline Net.
Improved Perforated Spring Steel.
Fans in new Designs.
Black Patent Crèpe.
Sets of Crèpe Collars and Sleeves.
No. 3, Medow Street, 26th November 1861.

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FOR SALE,

AT NANSEE PARPIA'S, in Medow Street, Fort. White, Blue, and Gilt Dinner, Dessert, Breakfast and Tea Sets; King's and Fiddle Pattern Silver and Electro-plated Spoons and Forks, Epergnes, Wine Coolers, and Salvers; Sets of Glass Ware of differet, patterns, pairs of Single, Double, and Treble Branch Candlesticks, Double-barrelled Guns and Rifles, Overland Trunks, Military Accoutrements, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Saddles, Mahogany Dressing and Cheval Glasses, Carved and other Furniture, English Velvet and Brussels Carpets, with borders, very handsome large size Persian Carpets, Single, two, three, and four light Bronze and Plated ten and twelve inches Hanging Argand Lamps, with Drops, sets of Plated Mounted Single and Double Harness, very handsome and beautiful ready made English Velvet Carpets made up in England.

NANSEE PARPIA begs leave most respectfully to inform his customers and the Public, that he has removed his Shop from opposite to Mr. Peat's, Saddler, to New Premises No. 20, close to his old shop in Medow Street.

N. B.—Notice is hereby given, that my son Hassum Nansee deals himself quite separately for many years, and to which I have no connection whatever, and about which I had advertised in the Local English and Goozerattee Papers, warning the Public at large not to entrust him with any Goods, Money &c., either in my name or in the name of my shop, and as he is still so, I again hereby give notice to the Public that I shall not be responsible for any Goods, Money &c., that he may be entrusted with, either in my name or in the name of my Shop.

Medow Street, Fort. NANSEE PARPIA.

ESTABLISHED 1838.

Albert, Medical, and Family Endowment Life Assurance Company.

Head Offices, 7, Waterloo Place, Pall Mall, London.
For Granting Assurances on Lives, Endowments, and Annuities.

Position and Progress of the Company.

The Accumulated Assets exceed	£650,000
The Subscribed Capital	500,000
The Paid-up Capital	145,000
The Annual Income from Life Premiums exceeds	250,000
The Policy Claims and Bonuses Paid to Claimants exceed	£1,000,000

The new business is progressing at the rate of about £30,000 per annum.

INDIAN BRANCH.
BOMBAY.
Board of Management.
Sir Alexander Grant, Bart., Malabar Hill.
James Hunter, Esq., (Ewart, Latham & Co.,) Merchant.
Framjee Nusserwanjee, Esq., Retired Merchant.
Robert Strong, Esq., (R. Strong & Co.,) Merchant.
Medical Officer.
Dr. Cornelius C. Mead.
Agents and Secretaries to the Branch Board.
Messrs. Ewart, Latham & Co.
Position and Progress of the Indian Branch.
The Accumulated Assets exceeds ....Rs. 19,40,000
The Annual Income from Premiums exceeds ,, 7,50,000

The Premiums.

The circumstances under which the Premiums for India were computed are these:—

Under authority from the Court of Directors of the late Honorable East India Company, of date September, 1847, Mr. Nelson, the Actuary, was permitted to examine the records of the India House, with a view to his completion of a Report on the state of the Bengal Military Fund. The Rates of Premium of this Company were computed from the data thereby afforded, and from the subsequent practical experience of the Company. No other Life Assurance Company has enjoyed similar advantages in this respect.

For the Assurance of Rupees 1,000 for the whole term of life *with profits*, the rates *without profits* being about 10 per cent. less than the following.

Age.	Civil. Half-yearly. Rs.	as.	p.	Civil. Monthly. Rs.	as.	p.	Military. Half-yearly. Rs.	as.	p.	Military. Monthly. Rs.	as.	p.
20	16	8	0	2	14	9	19	8	0	3	7	3
30	20	0	0	3	8	8	22	0	0	3	14	4
40	25	0	0	4	6	10	26	0	0	4	9	8
50	33	0	0	5	13	6	33	8	0	5	14	11
60	46	0	0	8	2	4	47	0	0	8	5	2

Example.—*An Officer, aged* 30, *may secure Rupees* 10,000 *to his heirs at his decease, whenever that may happen, by paying Rs.* 220 *half-yearly, or Rupees* 38-15-4 *monthly, to this Company: or on the without profit scale, Rupees* 200 *half-yearly, or Rupees* 35-6-8 *monthly.*

The Premiums for Short Terms correspondingly moderate and especially favorable for Military men.

Profits

Are divisible every three years, a proportion equal to Five-sixths of the whole profits being at the option of the Assured, payable in Cash, added to the Policy, or applied in reduction of future premiums.

The next division will take place as at 31st December 1861.

Guarantee Department.

In this department the Company guarantees the fidelity of individuals filling, or about to fill, situations of trust, where security is required for their integrity.

The Company's arrangements for the extension of the Guarantee System to India are not yet matured, but in the meantime proposals will be received and forwarded to London.

General Advantages.

These are fully stated in the Prospectus. The following may be noticed;—

Low rates of premium. Immediate reduction to English rates on Assurers reaching Europe. Promptitude observed in issuing Policies. No charge for Entry-money, Policy, or Medical Fees. Premiums may be paid Monthly. Fifteen days of grace allowed for payment of Premiums. Medical Examiners remunerated for Reports. Policies indisputable. Assignment of Policies registered without charge. Assurances may be revived within six months of the date on which the Premium became due. Civil rates charged on the lives of Military Officers holding Civil appointments. Polices may, at the time of being effected, be made payable in London at the rate of two Shillings sterling per Company's Rupee.

Every information as to the Constitution, Terms, and Conditions of the Company, will be supplied, and Forms and instructions to parties wishing to effect Assurance, will be forwarded free on application being made to the Agents.

Holders of Policies in the original companies should send them in for Conversion or Endorsement.

EWART, LATHAM & Co., Secretaries.
Bombay July 1861.

ON SALE,

THE BOMBAY ARMY LIST, with Her Majesty's INDIAN NAVY LIST, and the BOMBAY CIVIL LIST, including the Ecclesiastical Establishment. Corrected to the 31st December 1861. Price Rs. 3.
Bombay Gazette Office, 27, Apollo Street.

R. PEAT AND CO.,

SADDLERS, HARNESS MAKERS, &c.

HAVE just received ex *Macduff*, a small consignment of Peat's celebrated London made Saddles. A large assortment of Carriage, Buggy, Phaeton and Riding Whips. Superior plated and German Silver Hunting and Socket Spurs.

Always on hand,

Horse Blankets and clothing of every description.
Brushes, Harness Blanking and Compo. Railway Wrappers, Walking Sticks, Superior Ladie's and Gentlemen's Saddles best London made.
Harness of every description made to order.
Meadow Street, Fort.

The Liverpool and London Fire and Life Assurance Company.

THE undersigned continue to issue POLICIES for *Fire* and *Life Insurances* on behalf of the above Company, and beg to direct attention to the convenience of the system of FLOATING POLICIES, which they are now empowered to issue. Every information will be furnished by RITCHIE STEUART & Co.

NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Established 1836.
Incorporated by Act of Parliament
FOR FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCES AT HOME AND ABROAD.
Capital, £1,259,760 *Sterling.*

THE UNDERSIGNED having assumed charge of the Bombay Agency, are now prepared to issue Fire Policies at current rates. Policies are also granted on detached Bungalows and Household Furniture. Therein, at Six Annas per cent. per Annum.

FINLAY, SCOTT, & Co.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY

FOR
FIRE AND LIFE.
Chief Office—*Exchange, Liverpool.*
Capital, £500,000, with power to increase to One Million
Branch Offices:
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MANCHESTER—30, St. Ann's Street.
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George W. Ewing, Esq.	John L. Newall, Esq.
C. R. Hall, Esq.	James A. Picton, Esq.
Alexander Hastle, Esq.	T. Stamford Raffles, Esq.

THIS COMPANY was established on 31st August 1858, and to show its appreciation by the public and give an idea of its present standing—which already rivals that of older established offices—it is only necessary to draw attention to the extraordinarily rapid increase of its business since its establishment.

	£	s.	d.
In the first year the receipts were	12,569	3	5
Second year	24,996	14	8
And for the third year they are	38,482	16	2

The increase in the present year's fire business over the preceding year is upwards of 50 per cent. In the life-department the premiums received have been as follow:

	£	s.	d.
During the first two years	6,272	1	0
And during the last two years	22,626	18	11

The total income of the company for each of the three years is as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
First year	19,718	1	2
Second year	38,223	12	10
Third year	57,869	18	3

Showing an increase in the income of the company of nearly £20,000 a year.

In the fire branch (the only one at present opened in Bombay) the rates of Premium vary according to the nature of the risk, and will be found as moderate as those of other first class offices.

Amongst other advantages offered by the Company, Household Furniture may be insured in one sum, or in separate items if preferred.

Claims are promptly and liberally settled.

Rent of Buildings may be insured to protect parties from loss, during reinstatement of property destroyed or damaged by Fire.

Losses by fire arising from Lightning made good.

Short period Insurances are granted on usual terms.

A liberal discount is allowed on Insurances effected for more than one year at a time.

Every information on the business of the Company can be obtained from the general Agents of the Company in Bombay.

LAWRENCE & Co.

CRAWFORD & Co.,

No. 3, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.
Terms Cash.

ALL Goods purchased are at the risk of the purchaser from the time they are knocked down, and must be taken delivery of within five days from the day of sale, otherwise they will be sold on account of the purchaser, who will be responsible for all expenses and loss attending the sale. Interest at 9 per cent. per annum will be charged on all unsettled accounts or balances of same till closed.

No interest will be allowed on proceeds of sales or any balance thereof, which are not withdrawn on due date.

Goods paid for, and not cleared away within one fortnight from day of purchase will be sold off, and any balance remaining after deducting all expenses will be held in account without interest.

MECHANICS' BUILDING COMPANY SHARES.

The undersigned are prepared to receive offers for a few of these Shares.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 20th instant, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms,

1500	Pieces	Grey Madapollams.
100	,,	White Longcloth.
300	,,	Grey Shirtings.
800	,, ,,	Jacconets.
2	Cases	Muslin Dresses, 12 yards.
2	,, ,,	Robes, 12 yards.
1	,,	T. Red Mulls.
1	,, ,,	Jacconets.
1	,,	Dyed Mulls.
2	Casks	of Earthen Toys.
50	Dozen	Bottles Port Wine.
60	,,	Pints.
15	Casks	Glassware containing Egg Cups and Tods.

SALE OF BENJAMIN.

THIS DAY, MONDAY the 20th instant, at 3 P. M. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Vurneegadee, by order and in the warehouse of Shaw Bhugwandass Nuthoosha, and on account and at the risk of Thucker Cumma Ramjee and Jaithoo Lalljee, the first purchasers.

29 Cases Benjamin.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY WITH DWELLING HOUSES AT TARDEO.

Unless previously sold by Private Contract.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY the 22nd January 1862, at 4 P. M. on the premises, the following five lots of valuable Landed Properties situated at Tardeo in a healthy and airy situation, viz.:—

Lot 1.

A piece or parcel of Cultivated Land or Ground with a pucka built Bungalow, Stable, Cook-room, out-houses, &c., standing on Fazendaree ground, admeasuring 3595 7/9 square yards or thereabouts, bounded on or towards the North by the wall of the property of Sett Jeewajee Manockjee, South by Lot No. 2, East by the private Road, and West by the Batty ground of Cursetbye widow of Dossabhoy Eduljee and Govind and Casinath Atmaram.

Lot 2.

A piece or parcel of Cultivated Land or Ground with a pucka built Bungalow, Cook-room, Stable, and out-houses, &c., standing on the Fazendaree ground, admeasuring 3807 6/9 square yards or thereabouts, bounded on or towards the North by the wall of Lot No. 1, South by Lot No. 3, East by the private Road and West by batty grounds of Leise Puro and Juss Puro.

Lot 3.

A piece or parcel of Cultivated Land or Ground with a pucka built Bungalow, Cook-room, Stable, &c., standing on Fazendaree, ground admeasuring 3993 square yards or thereabouts, bounded on or towards the North by the wall of Lot No. 2, South by Lot No. 4, East by private Road and West by the batty grounds of Juss Puro and Waesodew Ramchunderjee.

Lot 4.

A piece or parcel of Cultivated Land, with a pucka built Bungalow, Cook-room, Stable, &c. standing on Fazendaree ground, admeasuring 5160 4/9 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded towards the North by Lot No. 3, South by Lot No. 5, East by private Road, and West by the batty grounds of Bhawa Madowjee.

Lot 5.

A piece or parcel of Cultivated Land, with a pucka built Bungalow, Cook-room, Stable, &c., standing on Fazendaree ground, admeasuring 5320 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded towards the North by Private Road, the South by the batty grounds of Narrayen Junnajee tailor, East by the batty grounds of Juggonnath Sunkersett, Esq., and the West by the batty ground of Bhawee Madowjee.

N. B.—The above are open to private offers previous to the day of sale, and all particulars can be obtained from the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF LINSEED.

On THURSDAY the 23rd instant, at 3 P. M. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, by order and in the Warehouse of Natha Jadowjee, near Mandvee Bunder next to Bapdavy, on account and at the risk of Shaw Mooljee Ruttonsey the first purchaser.

1,055½ Cwt. and 35 Seers Linseed.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

PORT WINE.
Of unexceptionable quality, at Rs. 18 per dozen.
MARTELL'S DARK BRANDY.
A few cases of this celebrated Brandy for sale at Rs. 21 per dozen, to close an account.
GINGER WINE.
Of superior quality, at Rs. 13-8 per dozen.

A MOUNTAIN BAROMETER, by Cary, of London, with portable Tripod and fitted in Case, a rare opportunity for those engaged in the Trigonometrical Survey.

REFRIGERATORS.

A few of these are on view at the rooms of the undersigned. They are of handsome construction, so that while affording the means of cooling large quantities of either beer, wine, fruits or the like with a limited supply of cooling material, serve as an attractive and decorative article of dining room furniture. The prices vary from Rs. 60 and upwards.

Bombay, 20th Jan. 1862. CRAWFORD & Co.

LEA & PERRIN'S LEBERTACED WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

Pronounced by Connoisseurs to be the "only good Sauce," and applicable to every variety of Dish.

Extract of a Letter from a Medical Gentleman at Madras, to his brother at Worcester, May, 1851.

"Tell LEA & PERRINS that their Sauce is highly esteemed in India, and is, in my opinion, the most palatable as well as the most wholesome Sauce that is made."

EXTENSIVE FRAUDS.

L. & P. having discovered that several of the Foreign Markets have been supplied with spurious imitations of their "WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE," the labels of which closely resemble those of the genuine Sauce, and in one or more instances with the names of L. & P. forged; they have deemed it their duty to caution the public, and to request purchasers to see that the names of Lea & Perrins are upon the *Wrapper, Label, Stopper, and Bottle.*

L. & P. further give notice that they will proceed against any one who may infringe upon their rights, either by manufacturing or vending such imitations, and have instructed their correspondents in the various parts of the world, to advise them of such infringements.

_ Wholesale and for exportation by the Proprietors, Lea & Perrins, Worcester, England; Crosse & Blackwell, and other Oilmen and Merchants, London.

FRESH SUPPLIES.

Just landed by the Undersigned, at their
GENERAL DEPOT,
No. 1, MILITARY SQUARE, BOMBAY.

THE near approach of the "BOMBAY SEASON" affords Pestonjee Jewanjee & Co. a favorable opportunity of returning their grateful thanks to their PRESIDENCY AND UP-COUNTRY PATRONS AND CONSTITUENTS for the STEADILY INCREASING PATRONAGE they have hitherto afforded them in their endeavours to CATER FOR THE PUBLIC TASTE, and at the same time enables them to draw ESPECIAL ATTENTION to their NEWLY-IMPORTED STOCK OF CHOICE TABLE DELICACIES, just to hand per *Bebington* and *Wings of the Wind*, and Overland, as below enumerated, each of which will be found UNIQUE OF ITS CLASS!

P. J. & Co. take leave to assure THEIR PATRONS that no *efforts* shall be wanting on their part to *deserve* a continuance of their favours; and while warranting all their VARIED STOCK OF COMESTIBLES to be *bond fide* from the most CELEBRATED PURVEYORS, ENGLISH AND FOREIGN, they trust that past experience will have proved their Terms as *liberal* and their Price as *moderate* as (taking into consideration the Quality of their Goods) A DISCERNING PUBLIC could possibly expect.

P. J. & Co. would further remind their Patrons and Constituents that their NEWLY-REPLENISHED AND VARIED ASSORTMENT OF WINES, SPIRITS, MALT LIQUORS, &c. &c. will be found well worthy attention, both as regards QUALITY, FLAVOUR, AND PRICE.

Potted Meats.

In Glass or Earthenware Jars.

Anchovy Paste, Potted Ham, Beef and Tongue, Potted Yarmouth Bloaters, Strasbourg Potted Meats, Pâté à Diable, Potted Game, Potted Lobster and Potted Shrimps.

Masson's Paris Chocolate.

Vanilla Chocolate, in sticks, ½ lb., Ditto ditto in bacons, ½ lb. Ditto ditto, assorted fruit imitations, in boxes, Chocolate Santé, ½ lb. cakes.

Sundries.

Conserve of Tomata, Essence of Coffee, Dried Herbs, Celery, Seed, Tapioca, Carraway Seeds, Arrowroot, in ½ lb., in 1 lb., and in 2 lb., Pearl Barley, in 2 lb. cans. in 4 lb. in 7 lb., Scotch Oatmeal, in 2 lb. cans, in 4 lb., and in 7 lb., Italian Maccaroni, ditto Vermicelli, Cagliari Paste, Parmasan Cheese, Prepared Jamaica Ginger, Mixed Spice Orange Flower Water, ½ pints, Honey in bottles, Mince Meat in jars of 3 lbs., Chocolate in 4 oz. fancy packets, Cocoa Paste, ½ lb. pots, Homeopathic Cocoa, ½ lb. packet, ditto ditto 1 lb. packet, ditto ditto ½ lb. tins, ditto ditto 1 lb. tins, Isinglass, ditto in ½ lb. tins, ditto in 1 oz. do. and 2 oz. do, Patent Isinglass in ½ lb. tins. Gelatine in ½ lb. tins, Robinson's Groats and Barley in tins, Grimwade's Dessicated Milk, Table Salt, in jars, Knives for opening canisters, Dun's Essence of Coffee, and Russian Caviere.

Huntley and Palmer's Biscuits.

Mixed Biscuits, Current Tunbridge, Carraway ditto, Ginger ditto, Lemon ditto, Citron, Shrewsbury, Rich Arrowroot, Oriental, Soiree, Coffee, Cracknels, Filberts, Walnuts, Dessert Cakes, Presburgh Biscuits, Vanilla, Maccaroons, Ratafias, Almond Drops, Ginger ditto, Finger Biscuits, Osborne ditto, Ginger Wafer, Carraway do, Victoria, Brighton, Brown College, Fancy Machine, Albert Biscuits, Queen's do, Nondsuch, Picnic do., Nic Nacs, Plain Arrowroot, Abernethy, small, Ditto large, Captain's small, Ditto large, Travellers' Soda, Lunch, Fine Cabin, Oval Thin Captain's, Seed Biscuits Spice Nuts, Ginger Nuts, Loaf Gingerbread.

Fortnum Mason & Co.'s Stores.

York Hams in tins, Strasbourgh Bacon, Ditto Smoked Ox Tongues, Ditto Collared Ditto (ready for use), Reindeer Ditto, Russian Caviare Ditto, Boar's head with Pistachois and Truffles and French Mustard.

INDIA OILMAN'S STORES &c.

Chutney.

Cashmere Chutney, (Mild) Green Mango Chutney, Bengal (Hot) Chutney, Tamarind Chutney, Sliced Mango Chutney, Superior Madras Chutney, Indian Delicious Chutney without Chilly.

Sauces.

Superior Tapp's Sauce, Green Mango Sauce, Mooltan Sauce, (Fresh), Tomato Sauce.

Pickles.

Cashmere Pickle, Ginger Pickle, Sliced Mango Pickle, Lemon Pickle, Mango Pickle in ½, ¼ and whole kegs.

Fish Pickles.

Fish Roe Pickle, Best Tamarind Fish, superior Balachow in pots.

Curry Powder.

Bengal Curry Powder, Superior Madras Curry Powder (the directions, if punctually attended to, will make most excellent Curries), superior Madras Curry Paste, Mulligatawny Paste.

Sundries.

Ripe Mango Fruits, Superior Mango Fruit for Tarts, Superior Pineapple for Tarts, Superior Lemon Barley Sugar, Refined (Poona) Mustard, Cayenne Pepper, Chilly Vinegar, Nepaul Chilly.

Preserves.

Superior Preserved Mango, in stone jars, ditto ditto in China jars.

Syrups.

Mango Syrup, Ginger Syrup, Superior Red Tamarind Syrup Orange Syrup.

Jams.

Guava Jam, in 2 lb. pots, Mango Jam, and Tamarind Jam.

Jellies.

Superior Guava Jelly in 2 lb. pots, Rozel Jelly, Kurranda Jelly, Green Grape Jelly, and Mango Jelly.

Marmalade.

Superior Mango Marmalade, Citron Marmalade, Lemon Marmalade, Ginger Marmalade, Orange Marmalade.

China Preserves of first quality.

Chow-Chow, Ginger, Citron Pears, Conequat, Mango, Heonat and Orange Preserves, in cases of 6 stone jars.

Sundries.

Mocha Coffee, in bags of 7 lbs., ditto. do. 14 lbs. Wynaad plantation do., 7 and 14 lbs. bags, Bengal Crystal Sugar No. 1, in boxes of 14 lbs. and 28 lbs., do. do. do. No. 2 do. do. do., soft and moist for Pudding do., Tea, Flowery Pekoe, first quality, in 10 catty boxes, do. do. do. 2nd sort, do. do. Souchong and Ponchong, first quality, in 10 catty boxes, Manilla Cheroots Nos. 1, 2, and 3, in boxes of 500, Trinchinopoly Cheroots, Price's Table and Carriage Candles, Loaf Sugar, and choice Breakfast Congou, Tea, very superior in 22 lbs. Boxes.

Choice Wines, Spirits & Liqueurs, &c.

Sherry—Pale and Golden, Worthington's-Bys's Maclean's Phelp's, and Cunliffe's very choice and Pale Sherry—Chillingworth's Crown Sherry—Cunliffe's in pints and Chillingworth's Port—Fine old Hunt's and Graham's quarts Port—Do., do., do., pints, Amontillado—very superior quarts, Geneva Holland's Gin, in cases of 15 large flasks, Geneva—Do., do., small do., Gin—Finest London Old Tom, Swaine, Boord,'s and Booths,' Crabbee's Ginger Wine and Whisky—Malt. Rum—Old Jamaica. Champagne—Finest Sparkling, Num's first quality, quarts, Do., do., do. pints. Do., do., Caneaux & Sons, first quality in quarts, Do. do. do. Ruinart's do. Do. do. do. do. pints, Moselle, Sparkling, 1st quality Henkell's qrts. Do. do., Canneaux & Sons, qts., Do., do., do., pints, Hock, Sparkling 1st quality. Henkell's in quarts, Do., do., do., Do., pints, do., Canneaux & Sons. qrts., Hock, Sparkling, Canneaux & Sons, Madeira, East India, very choice, quarts, Claret Leoville, Larose, St. Julien, Medoc, Cognac—very superior old and pale, Exshaw's No. 1 Ditto, ditto, No. 2 Ditto, Dunkin's No. 1 Ditto, No. 2. Ditto, Newton, Gardon's, Consert's Choise Madeira Curacao, in stone crutches large, Do. do., small. do. do. very superior large. Do. do. do., small, Maraschino de Zara, Do., do., Cherry Cordial, Copenhagen, Pale Ale—Allsop's London, bottled by Friend, Do., do., do., Do., Tenant's do., Do., do., do. do., Bass's & Allsopp's bottd. Do. do. Stout—Tenant's XX., Stout—Guiness's Porter in pints and qrts; Price's Sperm Table and Carriage Candles.

_ Up-country orders will be promptly executed.

PESTONJEE JEWANJEE & Co.,
24th Oct. 1861. Military Square, Fort, Bombay.

EIGHT-HORSE BOILER FOR SALE.

AN Eight-horse Cornish Boiler, fitted with latest improvements, Cast Iron Circular Front, Dead Plate and Underwork, two Safety Valves, Water Guage in Metal Frame, Steam Feed and Blow-off Pipes, fitted with Brass Cocks, Exhauster and Dribble Pipes, with one Patent Steam Indicator and Patent Smoke Consumer fitted to Boiler Front, complete, in excellent condition.

_ The above may be seen at the *Bombay Gazette* Printing Office, Manockjee Pitty's Buildings, Colaba. Price may be ascertained at the Fort Office, 27, Apollo Street.

TO MOFUSSIL PRINTERS.

FOR SALE.—DOUBLE ROYAL COLUMBIAN PRESSES, in first rate order.
Wrought Iron Cylindrical Ink Tables.
Brass Column and Heading Rules.
2000 lbs. Small Pica, second hand, but in good condition.
Ink, Red and Green.
For Terms, &c., apply to the Manager of *Bombay Gazette*.

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